

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

A WEEKLY RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE; KENTUCKY TOBACCO REPORTER.

VOLUME XXXII.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884.

NUMBER 3

Correspondence.

BARREN COUNTY NOTES.

GLASGOW, KY., Jan. 16, '84.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Owing to the continued rough weather for the past three weeks, farmers have done but little work. Tobacco stripping is going on pretty lively in many places in this vicinity; but very few are done. L. W. Carden, Esq., is again in the tobacco trade. He is a good judge of tobacco and a liberal buyer. The sale of personal property of Mr. William Hill, of Oak Grove, on Saturday, was well attended. Everything sold very high.

Mr. Elias Waters, of Oak Grove, sold two two-year-old mules and one fine filly for \$350.

This is one of the best places in Kentucky for hunting.

During the recent big snows there was more game killed in this section than ever before at the same length of time. The snow being so very deep, it was impossible for rabbits to run, and the hunters could catch them with ease. Quails also were easy to get at. Our market here is usually pretty good for game of all kinds, but our dealers could not handle them this time for anything like a fair price owing to the market being glutted. We have plenty of the above named game in this vicinity, but squirrels are not so numerous as they were last fall.

Mr. David Underwood will start South with a lot of mules soon. He has on hand a nice lot of mules, and he raised a majority of them himself too. Mr. Pig Pedigo recently embarked in the mule trade. Luke Lewis had a very valuable horse to break its leg by getting it hung between two logs of the stable and it died from the effects.

It is now time to begin work for tobacco beds.

I presume the most of our farmers will plant Burley again. Most farmers of this section anticipate sowing a big oat crop this spring.

The first time in several years that our business houses have been without good apples. Such is the case this winter though. I am informed that a great many potatoes and other vegetables were lost by the recent cold snaps in this community.

I notice that Dr. John D. Woods, of the *Bonding Green Gazette*, is a candidate for Public Printer. He is a fine gentleman, and if the world were to be searched over, a better man could not be found.

Mr. J. A. Underwood will start shortly for Valley View, Texas, with a fine jack and stallion.

BULLITT COUNTY.

W. T. Hill's Sales.—Demand for Better Stock.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Owing to the inclemency of the weather we are housed up in this valley, the thermometer registering 24° below zero. This is the coldest spell we have ever had here; several parties in this neighborhood have lost a few hogs and pigs; this was for the want of shelter and bedding. I have been more fortunate myself; have not lost or even punished a pig for want of housing. In order to set a good example last fall I built several hog houses and two barns having ample room for 200 head of hogs, and as much other stock as I care to keep. It is taking more feed than usual but we have an abundance of roughness, and corn is cheap and plenty, selling at forty cents per bushel, but rather off in quality.

My trade has been booming since I quit showing at the fairs last fall. I have sold and shipped sixty-five head of Berkshires and Poland Chinas prior to this week; they were shipped to various parts of the U. S. for breeders. I have just received orders for fourteen head more which I will ship as soon as I can, these all stop in Kentucky except three head which go to Hutchins, Texas, this being a distance of about 1,200 miles. I shall not trouble you with the prices of stock sold but will say the lowest price paid for a single pig was \$15, and the highest \$55. I have also sold three grade Shorthorn calves at prices ranging from \$25 to \$45, could have sold many more but could not spare them as I am aiming to enlarge my herd of cattle. I brought a registered Shorthorn bull in here last fall and have used him with good interest, and could have used two more as there is not another registered bull in this neighborhood, notwithstanding I stood him high. Farmers are becoming

more interested in good stock here and I think will invest more extensively during the next twelve months. My intention is to make an importation of stock in the spring, if so will report same to your JOURNAL. I had a visit from a Mr. Bots, of Glendale, Ky., a few days since; he bought stock and left his order for some spring pigs. I am just in receipt of a card from him saying, "don't forget me in the spring." Mr. Bots is one of the most progressive farmers and stock men in that fertile portion of the State. In justice to the Farmers' Home Journal I will say I am not advertising in any other paper. Thanking you for the sales you have made and my customers for their liberal patronage, I am very truly,

W. T. HILL.

OWEN COUNTY.

EAGLE STATION, KY., Jan. 14, '84.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

The mercury here was down to 28° below zero—lower than for a long time. Ice gathering about all over; sleigh riding in full blast and snowing heavy tonight, there has fallen, since 2 P. M., three inches of snow in six hours. The farmers who have good barns and plenty of feed for their stock, are more like wise virgins with oil in their lamps. My stock, up to this time, are wintering well, having a bank barn and plenty of feed and an extra groom. I have ten jacks for sale. I want a lot of jennets and Angora goats, a carload of each.

The farmers or tobacco growers are always anxious to see the last page of your valuable paper filled with tobacco news, as tobacco is bearing good prices from \$15 to \$20 all round at home for some extra crops.

The young folks of this neighborhood will give an entertainment January 19 for the benefit of the Baptist Orphan Home of Louisville.

I arrived home from Texas a few days ago. I was well pleased with that country. I think it will be a great stock country. I sold to J. C. McCremens, Paris, Texas, my King William jack and a combined saddle and harness stallion, Shelby Chief, Jr. I expect to ship the stallion and other stock about the first of February, to Texas and return by March to my farm.

I will do best I can to get the Southdown buck I see offered to the one getting up the most subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL. I suppose Mr. Clay will give me the right to "dead-end overline" or give in a few names from Texas, as I expect to be absent awhile from Kentucky.

Rabbits are so plentiful and destructive to young apple trees, they are killed and thrown away in some places.

We have a prospect for a railroad from Madison, Indiana, by here to Lexington.

S. H. RILEY, JR.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

GARRETTSDURG, KY., Jan. 8, '84.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

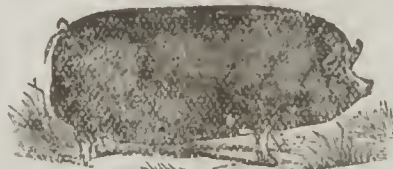
For a week we have had very cold weather. The ice on shallow ponds, about seven inches thick. An opportune snow fell on yesterday. It is four inches deep. Its value is great to the growing wheat which would have suffered terribly by alternate thawings and freezing from day to day.

Fat hogs have all been sold except those which are following feeding, cattle of which there are more than usual in this section. Our Shorthorns so far are wintering well and are very thrifty, so far as my observation goes, and it is my opinion that scrub cattle, like razor backed hogs, will soon find no place suited to them where corn is fed and good fodder supplied because they will not pay such profits. Good grade yearlings are worth from 4 to 4½ cents (that will average 850 pounds.) 1,000 pound fat cattle worth 4½ cents. Broke mules, from 15 to 16 hands high, well built under 8 years old, worth from \$125 to \$170; mules, under 15 hands high, over 14, from 12 to 15 years old, worth from \$60 to \$100. Good grade milk cows worth \$40 to \$50 each, extra grade and extra milking qualities with young calf, worth from \$60 to \$100; fine grade calves, weighing 450 pounds, can be bought at from \$18 to \$25 each; fair grade Cotswold ewes, worth \$4 50; almost pure bred, worth \$6 to \$7 each; mutton sheep, worth 4 cents per pound. Corn is selling from the crib at 30 cents per bushel in ear, allowing 70 ears per bushel. Dealers in leaf tobacco have about ceased buying in the country as it sells cheaper on the tobacco boards of Hopkinsville and Clarksville than they have been paying in the country.

W. E. EMBURY.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

Union Stock Farm!



BERKSHIRE BOY 10179.

A. W. NORMAN, Waverly Union Co., Ky. Breeder of Berkshire Hogs of the most popular families, Plymouth Rock and American Seabright Fowls, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese, all of the best strains. Stock for sale at all times, and Eggs in season. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.



T. W. SAMUELS & SONS
BEECH GROVE FARM,
Deatsville, Nelson County, Ky.,



Importers and breeders of Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep and best strains of English Berkshire Hogs. Have for sale choice yearling and too shear Rams, and a number of extra good spring pigs. Correspondence and orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

OAKDALE

Herd of Shorthorns.

Wild Eyes Prince (Vol. 25), a Grundy Young Mary bull at head. Stock kept on hand, and for sale at all times. Pure-bred or high grade, single or in carload lots. Correspondence solicited.

W. B. DALE,
Shelbyville, Ky.

JOHN T. EWING & SONS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., breeders of and dealers in Jersey, Holstein and Polled Angus Cattle; thirteen fine Jacks for sale. Stock kept on hand for sale; also bought and sold on Commission. Inspection of herds invited on the place six miles east of Louisville, on Taylorsville pike. Refer to Louisville City National Bank.

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

I am breeding SHORTHORNS from a herd based on good beef and milking families, with highly fashionable top crosses.

Also BERKSHIRE HOGS, from pure imported strains. Can give satisfaction, and sell orders. Some Berkshire Pigs now ready.

JAS. V. GOODMAN,
Shelbyville, Ky.

WICKLOW HERD.

Shorthorn Cattle!

Shorthorns for sale at all times. Bulls and Heifers from such noted strains as Imp. Young Mary, Phyllis, Cambria, etc.

I invite persons wishing blooded stock to come and see them, or write me for prices. Farm one mile from Court House.

W. H. HALL,
Shelbyville, Ky.

FOR SALE.

A FINE MULE JACK!

Black with mealy nose, 15 hands high, 6 years old, well broke, with high style and a sure breeder of high class mule colts. Good pedigree.

G. W. MASON,
50-5t Chestnut Grove, Shelby Co., Ky.

FOR SALE.

Harness, Saddle & Combined Stallions

On hand at all times.

I have for sale now FOUR HANDSOME STALLIONS (well bred, broke and trained) of the Almont-Waxy blood, and one by Caball's Lexington. Also 15 head nice Saddle and Harness Horses.

S. D. HINKLE,
Bloomfield, Ky.

Berkshire Boars for Sale!

I have 4 young Boars for sale, by Sambo Cardiff; 2 out of Imp. Sallie Sunbeam, 2 out of Sallie Sunbeam 4th; farrowed April 24, 1883. Ready for service. Price, \$20 each; caged with feed for the trip. If taken soon; beautifully marked and large.

Also several hands me young Sows, suitable for breeders.

Address: A. H. DAVINPORT, Lexington, Ky.

JERSEY BULL, LILYS DUKE OF DARLINGTON, A. J. C. C., 7924.

AT HEAD OF BELLEVIEW JERSEY HERD, ANCHORAGE, KY.

SIRE—DUKE OF DARLINGTON, son of EUROTAS 2454
DAM—MIRAH OF SASSAFRAS 7137, out of COUCH'S LILY 3237, the dam of REX 1330, who has more daughters in the 14-pound class than any other bull, living or dead.

He is half brother to BOMBA 10330, record as a 3-year-old, 21 pounds, 11½ ounces butter in 7 days which is unequalled.

Grandson of EUROTAS 2454, record, 22 pounds, 7 ounces in 7 days, and 778 pounds in year.

Grandson of SARPHDON 930, sire of Polonus, sold for \$1,500; grand sire of Pedro, sold for \$10,000.

Grandson of COUCH'S LILY 3237, record, 16 pounds, 5½ ounces in 7 days; 71 pounds in month.

Grandson of SUPERB 1958, who has 5 daughters in the 11-pound class.

Great Grandson of RIOTER 2nd 469. Sire of EUROTAS 2454.

Great Grandson of PIERROT 2nd 1669, who has five daughters in the 14-pound class.

Great Grandson of ALBERT 44. Sire of Lady Mel 2nd; record, 21 pounds, and Couch's Lily, 16 pounds, 5½ ounces.

Cousin to SIGNAL 1170, who has 7 daughters in the 11-pound class.

Cousin to MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT 9770, record, 27 pounds, 9½ ounces in 7 days.

I don't if there is another bull combining the blood elements, by direct descent, of so many of the great butter line of the country.

Service Fee, \$50 00. No charge for keeping cows in milk; others, \$2 per week, at owner's risk.

Full pedigree on application to J. L. SHALLCROSS, Louisville, Ky.

WALNUT GROVE

Are still headed by the well-known Boars, BELLFOUNDED and OXFORD KING. I am constantly adding to my Herds the best blood that can be procured, regardless of expense. My Berkshire Herd now consists of representatives of the best families that have ever been produced in England, Ireland and Canada.

BERKSHIRES AND POLAND-CHINAS.

My Poland-Chinas are of the BLACK BESS, KING strains, &c. I can furnish pigs in pair and trios not at all. All inquiries promptly answered. For prices and other information, address:

W. T. HILL, Belmont, Bullitt Co., Ky.

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS. At head of herd Al-
legany Chief (2318); sire, Signal (1170); dam,
Dorilla. (4392); also in herd, Cadet of (Canaan, (7177),
one-fourth Signal. JOHN C. SHERLEY,
Anchorage, Ky.

CHOICE REGISTERED JERSEYS for
sale. S. M. NEEL, Shelbyville, Ky.

G. V. GREEN, Hopkinsville, Ky., breeder of
Registered Jersey Cattle. A Pansy-Albert
Rajah Bull at head of Herd. Also Plymouth Rock
owls and Berkshire hogs. Stock for sale.

WM. H. MOORE, Owensboro, Ky., Breeder
My Poland-Chinas are of the best families that have ever been produced in England, Ireland and Canada.

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS FOR SALE.—Cows,
Calves, Bulls and Heifers of the most fashionable
and best milk and butter strains. Small
Yorkshire Hogs. Pair of beautiful Sorrel Ponies,
broke to ride or drive.

G. BAYLOR ALLEN, Shelbyville, Ky.

SHORTHORN AND JERSEY CATTLE.—I am
breeding Shorthorns: Marys, Phyllis, Jose-
phines, Duke topped. Also A. J. C. C. Jerseys,
of Alpha and Rex families. Young stock for sale.
C. B. WILDER, Bashford Manor Farm, near Louis-
ville, Ky.

REV. M. P. BAILEY, Elkton, Todd county, Ky.,
breeder of pure H. B. Shorthorn and registered
Jersey Cattle, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep,
Angora Goats, Poland-Chinas, Jersey Red and Ber-
kshire hogs. Correspondence solicited. July 26.

THOMAS S. GRUNDY, Springfield, Ky.,
breeder of improved Jersey Red Hogs, Short-
horn Cattle—of the Young Mary and Phyllis fami-
lies—with Duke crosses, Thoroughbred Horses and
Cotswold Sheep. I am breeding to sell, and would
be glad to have my stock inspected at all times.

SHORTHORNS AND SOUTHDOWN
SHEEP. I am breeding Pure Blooded Reg-
istered stock, and will keep constantly on hand a
supply for sale. Parties desiring to make purchases
through me, will be furnished with animals of re-
liable breeding. ALFRED M. OFFUTT,
Georgetown, Ky.

W. L. SCOTT, Scott's Station, Shelby county,
Ky., breeder and importer of Cotswold
sheep, has some choice imported rams for sale.
Correspondence solicited.

J. G. BYARS & SON, Simpsonville, Shelby
county, Ky., breeders and dealers in Cotswold
and Highland Sheep, thoroughbred and high
grade Shorthorn cattle.

W. L. WADDY & SONS, Peytona, Shelby
county, Ky., importers and breeders of
pure Cotswold sheep. Poland-China hogs for sale.
Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

S. H. RILEY, EAGLE STATION, KY.
—Breeder of and dealer in Jacks, Jennets,
Saddle, Harness, Roadster and Trotting Horses,
Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence Solicited 3113

PURE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES

Southdowns headed by the fine Imp. Walsingham
ram, Duke of Morton. A fine lot of Yearling Bucks
for sale. Berkshire herd headed by the fine Imp.
boar, Young Champion 4899, and Donna's Sambo
111, 4457. Twenty head of recorded Sows—a num-
ber of them imported. A fine lot of Pigs for sale.

26 W. P. JOHNSON, Hampton's Station, Tenn.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.—I am breeding for sale
pure Cotswold sheep. Orders solicited and
satisfaction guaranteed.

GUS W. RICHARDSON,
Hill Grove, Ky.

C. M. CLAY, Whitehall, Ky., breeder of pure
Southdown sheep.

Headquarters for Jersey media
the Original Herd. Now breeding
from Imported Stock. The best
and other choice Bess descendants
of animals weighing from 100 to
1300 lbs. each. We will free to each
address sent us by postal card or in-
quiry for sale at "The Centrose Stock Farm and The Centrose
Bureau," (established in 1915.) Address: The Proprietor
CLARK PETTIT, Salem, New Jersey

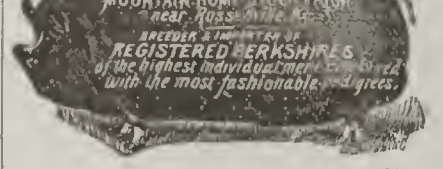
J. M. COPELAND, Adairville, Ky., breeder of
pure Berkshires. Pigs by Oxford Boy, out of
he imported sows Sally Tombs, May Queen, Lady
Gloucester and Beauty, now for sale. Jan 15

POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR SALE.—
Also Grade Holstein bulls. R. E. EDWARDS,
Greensburg, Ky. 567

JERSEY RED HOGS.—Pigs for sale from
choice breeding stock. D. S. TAYLOR,
Worthington, Ky. 177

POLK PRINCE, Guthrie, Todd county, Ky.,
Breeder of Pure Angora Goats and Poland
China Hogs. Some very fine pigs ready for delivery.
Prices reasonable. mar27ly

FOR SALE.—Trotting and driving Horses, Stallions,
Fillies, Brood Mares and Roadsters. Shorthorn
and High-grade Cattle. Cotswold and Southdown
Sheep. Address J. W. HORNSEY & BRO.,
27d Eminence, Ky.



W. WARREN MORTON, 1001 NEW
MOUNTAIN HOME, NEW YORK

Grand Sweepstakes Herds

Won the Grand Sweepstakes Herd Prize of \$50 at the
Illinois State Fair—23 herds in competition.
Parties wishing either

POLAND-CHINA OR CHESTER WHITE HOGS,
should address S. H. TODD, Wakarusa, O., and get
frost-bitten prices of stock coming from these val-
uable herds. Also send 25 cents for my book treating
on the care and diseases of sheep and hogs. 4703

FINE JACKS FOR SALE.—I have for sale
five splendid Black Jacks, with white points,
3 years old, 15½ hands high. They are of the best
breeding, descending from Napoleon, Buena Vista
and Imp. Mammoth. Two of them took the blue
and red ribbons at Paris Fair. Any one wishing to
buy will please call and see them at
141f J. MONROE LEER'S, Paris, Ky.

JACKS AND JENNETS, (bred from prem-
ium stock) JERSEY CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN
SHEEP AND BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale. Corre-
pondence solicited.

1124 W. L. CALDWELL,
Danville, Boyle Co., Ky.

Farm and Stock.

DO SHEEP IMPROVE THE FERTILITY OF OUR SOILS?

The following paper was read by B. G. Buell at the annual meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, December, 1883:

The topic selected by your committee for our consideration is, "Do Sheep Improve the Fertility of Our Soils?" In discussing this question, I shall have occasion to view it from the standpoint of the wheat grower, with which branch it is intimately connected.

I take the position that sheep not only improve the fertility of our soil, but that under certain circumstances and conditions they are one of the best and most economical agents we can employ for that purpose. Under these conditions, the old phrase "the sheep's foot is golden," is true.

The adaptation of sheep to the various climates and countries of the world, is almost as general as that of man himself. All the way from the north temperate to the torrid regions of the earth, the sheep is his companion, and lives only to bless, sustain and enrich him, not merely by its protecting fleece and life-sustaining flesh, but by adding fertility to the soil, thereby enabling other products to grow in greater abundance. Wherever sheep husbandry is judiciously managed, there the fertility of the soil improves. Weeds, briars, and nearly all the wild annual plants that spring up in newly cleared lands are relished as food by sheep, and their frequent cropping soon extirpates them from the pastures giving their places to nutritious grasses, which grow and flourish the more luxuriantly, by the teeth, the treading by the feet, and the spreading of their droppings, as they travel their daily rounds. And thus these agents, sheep and grass, by this convertible process of growth, consumption and return to the land in the form of manure, are constantly accumulating elements of fertility, and depositing them in the soil, ready for future use. The evidence of the accumulation of this fertility is plainly seen on lands which have been depleted of their productive qualities, by a series of years of grain growing. Such lands when reduced to so low a condition that wheat growing is not remunerative, if turned over to the sheep for a few seasons, regain their former ability to produce paying crops. Sheep, clover and plaster have done very much to make Michigan celebrated as a wheat growing State. Of these three aids in keeping up and restoring lost fertility, we think that to the sheep belongs the post of honor, and for this reason: In older cultivated portions of our State, where wheat raising has longest been pursued as a leading branch of farming, in those counties where the greatest number of sheep are kept, there is the greatest average production of wheat per acre. In proof of which I refer you to the annual reports of the Secretary of State, on farms and farm products.

In our efforts to recuperate and improve the fertility of our soil, there is danger of an attending evil which it were well to guard against. By overstocking our lands, sheep may be made a source of impoverishment, instead of enrichment. By putting on too many, they eat the grass so close that the roots are bare to the burning sun; growth is checked, and as a consequence both sheep and lands suffer. Too short cropping, and too long growth are deleterious; the middle course will prove most satisfactory by giving a full and generous diet to the sheep, will fill the soil with greatest number of roots, and the surface with most blades of grass, and make more liberal returns to both flock-master and the soil. The claim is set up by some of the grain growers of our State, that the wheat growing capacity of our soils may be kept up, or when reduced below a profitable production, it may be recuperated with as much certainty and economy, by rest and the use of clover alone as an agent, without livestock of any kind, as it can be by the use of sheep. It is also confidently asserted that the treading of land by live stock results in permanent injury, and more than counterbalances any good that results from their manure.

Concede that clover, when left to decay on the surface, or plowed under, contains all the necessary elements required to indefinitely prolong the wheat growing capacity of our soil; is it not a more expensive and slower process than the system of live stock recuperation?

As concerns the economy of the above recuperative process, and also of the permanent injury by the treading of live stock, I must differ from its advocates.

By a persistent course of seeding to clover and pasturing by sheep, I think the land is improved faster than by the rest and non stock system; and besides there is a profit all the time accumulating from the sheep; an advantage the other does not have.

We therefore repeat that clover and the grasses will make a greater growth and be of more material value to the soil if pastured off (not too closely), thereby being frequently returned to the land, than if allowed to make their full natural growth and be plowed under or decay on the surface.

Writers on British Husbandry inform us that since the introduction of "Turnip Culture" the grain producing capacity of England has doubled. Sheep have been a prominent factor in this grand improvement.

It may be said that sheep have been the most important medium by which the comparatively cold watery material of the turnip has been converted into the elements which with skillful management has made England noted as the most productive wheat growing country in the world, so far as large yields per acre are concerned.

Then give sheep their due credit for this benefit.

The same principle holds good in our own State: Clover and grass and sheep working together will recuperate and make productive the most sterile of Michigan soils.

By the use of sheep, clover and plaster, drifting sands may be fixed and made productive, although the economy of the process might not be apparent while there is so much good land unoccupied.

On many good farms of our State there are knolls, thin and barren spots where this application of sheep and clover might be used with profit, and at the same time improve the appearance of the fields; which, to the lively farmer, is almost as much a source of gratification as the extra dollar in his pocket.

On wheat producing farms sheep have many advantages over any other of our domestic animals, some of which are:

1. They are less subject to contagious diseases, for the reason that the flock can be more easily kept isolated.

2. When individual losses do occur they are less in value than in case of the loss of a horse or cow.

3. They grow quickly and mature early, and with their fleece, pay dividends oftener than any other live stock.

4. When summer fallowing is practiced, they act as gleaners in clearing fence corners of briars and weeds and in keeping down the annual grasses that spring up on plowed lands.

5. During winter they are still doing their work of converting the surplus straw into fertilizers.

Land is no more exhausted by growing something that has nutritious qualities, than in producing worthless weeds; while the former consumed off the ground by sheep, leaves increased material for a succeeding growth of still more value. Sheep by their peculiar qualities and merits produce this change with certainty and at a very perceptible rate.

That sheep will improve the fertility of your soil may be very easily demonstrated by yarding them a few nights in spring or summer, on the thin and poorer spots, or on knolls that may be found on most of your pastures, those places where the grass grows weakly and where sorrel grows. Sow clover, timothy or blue grass seed thickly, and then by a light portable fence confine your flock of sheep for a few nights on these places, and you will soon realize that by a little attention, and not very much labor, your soil will improve in fertility, and that your sheep, with a liberal use of clover and grass seed and plaster, may be made the best and the cheapest fertilizing agents you can employ, particularly on fields most remote from your barns.

IDLERS' COLUMN.

A legal tribe of Red Men—The Sioux Indians.

The pugilist is never long lived. He cannot keep out of the box.

The Prince of Wales doesn't save much money for his reign day.

It does not matter how well the gardener tries to do—he is always slipping.

The Orange riots, strange to say, were not caused by falling city pedestrians.

The minister ought to be a thorough mechanic, for his business as a joiner is always good.

"The quality of mercy is not strained" when you give a tramp a bowl of soup with the bones in it.

Verdant young people should not pride themselves on their subtlety; any one can make a grass plot.

A well-known actor says that he has no fear of starving, because he is given so many roles during the year.

You must not always judge men by appearances. The deaf mute is not superlatively because he believes in signs.

De clearness of a man's eye doan alter come from his soul. De hawk has got a mighty keen eye, but Lawd, what a rascal he is!

Mary Churchill loved her neighbor as herself. She ran away from home because she had to practice four hours a day on the piano.

Five persons have been made sick in Philadelphia from eating Bologna sausage. Some one has probably been throwing physic to the dogs.

Some girls in New York take fencing lessons to get exercise and make their arms plump, using a stick instead of a foil. The stick called a broom-handle would have the same effect if used diligently, and no teaching is necessary.

Young Men, Middle Aged Men and All Men who suffer from early indiscretions will find Allen's Brain Food the most powerful invigorant ever introduced; once restored by it, there is no relapse. Try it; it never fails. \$1; six for \$5.—At Druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First Ave., New York City.

"Oh, my!" said an old lady who fell out of bed in a Boston hotel a few nights since; "I've hurt the exterior of my spinal column." "Good enough—I mean by gracious!" said her husband, sitting bolt upright in bed, "we'll sue the proprietor for damages."

FARMERS and manufacturers who providently prepare for the emergencies or injuries to their people and stock, soon learn to know of the wonderful curative properties of Phenol Sodique, advertised in our columns.

There are forty-seven postmasters in the United States who receive \$1 a year salary. They probably take their pay in the fun they get reading postal cards.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

"Oh, mal!" exclaimed a little Austin girl, glancing at the steam-gauge on a stationary engine, "it's sixty o'clock. I didn't know it ever got so late as that."

"I am perfectly cured," said Jas. Corbin, of Washburn, Ill., "thanks to Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nerve." At Druggists.

A thin person may succeed as a lecturer, but when a fat man gets through speaking and sits down, he always leaves a deeper impression.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

A. & M. COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY
FIFTEEN PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

SECOND TERM BEGINS JANUARY 28, 1884.

For Catalogues Address JAS. K. PATTERSON, Ph. D. Pres't., Lexington, Ky.

Vital Questions!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, child-like refreshing sleep always? And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, 'Buchu'."

Ask the same physicians:

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, etc.," and they will tell you: "Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable:

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a

"concluded next week."

SAMARITAN NERVE

THE GREAT NERVE

CONQUEROR

NERVINE

THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MED. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

"ACME"

PULVERIZING HARROW, CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER.

Agents Wanted.

THE "ACME"

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

NASH & BROTHER,

MILLINGTON, New Jersey.

Branch Office: HARRISBURG, PA.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

SAW ENGINES

CARDS

CLINTON BROS. & CO.,

CONSUMPTION

TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS, RIGHTS, DESIGNS, LABELS.

TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS, RIGHTS, DESIGNS, LABELS.

TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS, RIGHTS, DESIGNS, LABELS.

DISEASE CURED.

Without Medicine

A Valuable Discovery for supplying Magnetism to the Human System, without the use of any Medicine.

THE MAGNETION APPLIANCE CO.'S

Magnetic Kidney Belt!

FOR MEN

WARRANTED TO CURE the following diseases, without medicine: PALE IN THE FACE, HEAD, OR LIMBS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LUMBAGO, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, SPINAL DISEASES, TORPID LIVER, Gout, Seminal Emission, Impotency, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Hemorrhoids, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Dumb Ague, etc.

What any debility of the GENERATIVE ORGANS causes, Lack of Vitality, Lack of Nerve Force, Wasting Weakness, and all the diseases of a personal nature, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the part, must restore them to a healthy action. There is no medicine at all in this appliance.

TO THE LADIES:—If you are afflicted with Weakness of the Spine, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful Suppression and Irregular Menstruation, Barrenness, and Change of Life, this is the Best Appliance and Curative Agent Known.

For all forms of Female Difficulties it is unsurpassed by any thing before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization.

Price of either Belt with Magnetic Insoles \$10, sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price. In order to send measure of waist and size of shoe. Remittance can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

The Magnetism Garments are adapted to all ages, are worn over the under-clothing, not next to the body like the many Galvanic and Electric Humbugs advertised so extensively, and should be taken off at night. They hold their POWER FOREVER, and are worn at all seasons of the year.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials.

THE MAGNETION APPLIANCE CO.,

NOTE:—Send one dollar in postage stamps or currency, (in letter at our risk), with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles and be convinced of the power residing in our electric Magnetic Appliances. Positively no cold feet when they are worn, or money refunded. 4071.

MANHOOD

CAN BE RESTORED!

A Remarkable Discovery.

Be Your Own Physician

Many men, from the effects of youthful indiscretion, have lost all state of weakness, which has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are declared for every thing but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that have been introduced for the relief of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cure. But our new discovery, a complete and permanent cure, has been discovered and concentrated remedies.

The accompanying prescription, as hundreds of cases in our practice have been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

R-Cosin (from Erythronium) 1 drachm.

Jerusalem, 1/2 drachm.

Hypophosphite quina, 1-2 drachms.

Ext. lignae amaræ (alcoholic), 2 grains.

Ext. lepidii, 2 scruples.

Glycerin, S. A.

Mix.

Take 1 pill at 3 p. m., and another on going to bed. In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take two pills at bedtime, making the number three a day. This remedy is adapted to every condition of nervous debility and weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from impotence. The recuperative powers of this restoration are truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nervous condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

As we are constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to this remedy, we would say to those who would prefer to obtain it from us, by remitting \$1 in post office money order, or registered letter, a securely sealed package containing 60 pills, specially compounded, will be sent by return mail from our private laboratory.

New England Medical Institute,

24 TREMONT ROW,

BOSTON, MASS.

OPIMUM HABIT

DR. H. H. KANE

now offers a Remedy

one can cure himself at home

quickly and painlessly.

For testimonials and

a full description of the treatment, address H. H. KANE, A. M., M. D., 46 W 14 St., New York, 42y

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, it is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE PAMPHLET on the disease, to any sufferer. Give Express P. O. address, DR. T. S. BLOOM, 121 First St., N. Y.

47126

SHELBY CO. FARMS
FOR SALE!

We submit the following farms in Shelby county, Kentucky, "the heart of the Blue Grass Region," to our friends and customers, and ask a careful examination before purchasing: to-wit:

No. 129—190 Acres.

seven miles south of Shelbyville on turnpike; frame house of six rooms in moderate repair; land good, well watered and fenced, and in good state of cultivation, orchard of good fruit; convenient to churches and schools; blacksmith shop and doctor's office. Price \$55 per acre; one-third cash, balance in one and two years at 6 per cent. interest.

No. 132—57 Acres

nine miles northwest of Shelbyville, on the Shelbyville and LaGrange road. One-story frame cottage of two rooms, smoke-house and stable; well fenced and in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools; young orchard of choice fruits, three cultivating fields. Price, \$1,500; one-half cash, balance in one and two years at six per cent. interest.

No. 133—180 Acres

six miles southeast of Shelbyville, on the Harrisonville road. One-and-a-half-story frame dwelling of seven rooms, all necessary out-buildings; four cultivating fields, 30 acres in wood land, bluegrass land; all under good fencing, two-thirds of which is stone; young orchard now in bearing, well watered, in every respect convenient to both Methodist and Baptist churches. Price, \$35,000 per acre; one-third cash, balance in one and two years at six per cent. interest.

No. 134—24 Acres

good land, three miles west of Shelbyville, on good turnpike road; frame dwelling of three rooms and kitchen; well of excellent water at the door, stables and corn-cribs, fencing somewhat out of repair. Price, \$1,200; one-third cash, balance in one and two years at six per cent. interest.

No. 135—67 Acres.

Choice farm, two miles northwest of Shelbyville, on good pike; two-story frame house filled in with brick, containing four rooms with kitchen attached, porches, good cellar, with all necessary out-buildings; well watered. One of the very best fruit farms in Shelby county, has from 300 to 500 apple and peach trees now in bearing, including a large variety of grapes, choice vines, and in fact all the small fruits; come and see it. Price, \$60 per acre; one-third cash, balance in one and two years at six per cent. interest.

No. 136—212 Acres.

and is 5 1/2 miles west of Shelbyville, 2 1/2 miles east of Simpsonville, on the Shelbyville and Louisville turnpike, and within half a mile of a station on Shelby railroad. New two-story frame hotel roof residence of six rooms with kitchen, smoke-house, carriage house, ice house, well of water with kitchen faucet, as well as a cistern in the yard. Good barn 36 x 50 feet, grautery, etc., etc.; orchard of 100 trees now in bearing. This farm lies well, and is good bluegrass and hemp land, all well-fenced. Price, \$12.50 per acre; one-third cash, balance in one and two years at six per cent. interest.

No. 137—197 Acres.

Three miles northwest of Shelbyville, between the Southland and Buck's Branch Turnpike. New frame two-story dwelling of eight rooms, halls, etc., in complete order. Stable in front, ice house, hen house and smoke house. Well of water at the door. Good new barn. Land first-class, and under good fencing; divided into seven fields, and two blue grass pastures. Some timber. Young orchard in bearing. There is forty-five acres now sown to wheat. Possession immediate if desired. Price, \$80 per acre—one-third cash, balance in one and two years at six per cent. interest.

No. 138—112 Acres.

Ten miles southwest of Shelbyville, and one and a half miles west of Finchville, a depot on C. & O. R. R., and on the Plum Creek turnpike road, and convenient to Plum Creek and Buck Creek churches, and Prof. Doolan's School. Frame two-story dwelling house of six rooms, with kitchen attached. Porches, etc., etc. All necessary out-buildings. Well watered. Orchard of 200 or more fruit trees now in bearing. Thirty acres good timber and blue grass—balance in cultivation. Possession immediately. Price, \$40 per acre—one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 6 per cent. interest.

And we further state that these farms are as represented and all of them blue grass lands, and are adapted to the growth of tobacco of the finest quality, and all convenient to market, being only thirty miles from Shelbyville to Louisville. Those desiring to purchase will be shown the farms with pleasure. For any further information address,

JOHN T. BALLARD & SON,

Real Estate Agents,

SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Splendid Bluegrass Farm
FOR SALE.

Two Hundred Acres. Hemp land; soil peculiarly suited to the growth of White Burley Tobacco. Within 12 minutes walk of Depot; only 1 1/2 miles from Shelbyville. Super-abundance of Water both Stock and Family use. Two large deep Ponds. Fine Spring of Running Water. 150 Acres in Grass. Apply to, **JOHN T. BALLARD & SON,** Shelbyville, Ky.

TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS, RIGHTS, DESIGNS, LABELS.

TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS, RIGHTS, DESIGNS, LABELS.

FARMERS HOME JOURNAL

Established 1865—Reorganized May 12, 1869.

Entered at Louisville Post-office as Second-Class
(Half Matter.)

ION B. NALL, Pres't.

M. W. NEAL, Sec'y.

NEW FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL COMPANY
PUBLISHERS.OFFICE—No. 312 West Main Street, between
Third and Fourth.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ION B. NALL, Editor.
M. W. NEAL, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Copy, postpaid, one year.....\$1.50
Three Copies, (all new, or two new and
one renewal,)..... 3.75
Five Copies, (all new, or four new and one
renewal)..... 5.00

NOTE—At above club rates, the names
cannot be included in club for premium.
Where currency is not at hand, persons
in remitting can send postage stamps in
small amounts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements inserted in our columns
will be charged for at following rates

One to four times, 15 cents per line, each
insertion.
Five to thirteen times, 10 cents per line,
each insertion.
For six months or over, 5 cents per line,
each insertion.

Twelve lines, nonpareil, to the inch. Manu-
script counts seven words to the line.

READING NOTICES, separated from
other paid matter, 25 cents per line first
insertion. Subsequent insertions, 15 cents
per line.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1884.

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL and Weekly
Courier-Journal both one year for \$2.50.

CASKEY GRANGE, Christian county, Ky.,
has just completed a good hall and is quite
prosperous in every way. Their second an-
nual sale will be held in May.

We are very much crowded with adver-
tising this week and have to hold over sev-
eral valuable communications. This pres-
sure upon our columns will cause an en-
largement of the paper at an early date.

FARMERS say that when their stock was
protected by shelters or wind-breaks during
the severe weather they stood it remarka-
bly well. Of course the amount of food
consumed was largely increased.

The Frankfort *Zeeman* speaks eloquently
for the protection of our laniferous ani-
mals:

"A law to keep Kentucky 'jeans'
From being scarce and high.
In good, plain English language means
That every dog shall die."

The Committee on Agriculture of the
National Congress will recommend an ap-
propriation of \$1,000,000 for the purpose
of stamping out pleuro-pneumonia among
cattle in the East and for establishing
weather signals.

The Lexington dealers quote hemp at
\$5.25 this week. Major Johnston, Presi-
dent of the Hemp-growers' Association,
fears the bottom will fall out if the Mexi-
can treaty is confirmed and Sisal is ad-
mitted free of duty.

BALLOTING for Senator has been in-
dulged in by the Democratic caucus, and
in joint convention of the two houses
at Frankfort all the week, with little
change. The thirty-second ballot stood:
Williams 54, Blackburn 45, Sweeney 22.
The result cannot be foreseen.

COL. BOWMAN retired last Monday from
the office of Commissioner of Agriculture
by reason of expiration of the term.
Since his introduction into the office in
April, 1879, he has been particularly for-
tunate in giving entire satisfaction to the
class which he has represented. He has
been faithful, honest and energetic. If
the office under his charge has failed in
any particular to meet public expectation,
the fault lies with the Legislature which
has refused to enlarge its sphere. It is
pleasant to note the very complimentary
way in which the State press has refer-
red to the retiring commissioner's official
conduct.

The fifth annual convention of the
Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Asso-
ciation met in St. Louis on the 16th inst.
About fifty delegates were present, rep-
resenting several States. The annual
address was delivered by the President,
Norman J. Coleman, of St. Louis, who
reviewed the work of the year. The
speaker believed the time had come to
organize a National Cane Growers' Asso-
ciation, with the object of developing the
sugar industry throughout the country.
The planting of cane was yearly extend-
ing, and the value of the syrup produced
from the Northern cane was fully \$10,-
000,000.

It is the pleasure as well as duty of
the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL to offer its
columns to Col. John F. Davis, who as-
sumed the duties of State Agricultural
commissioner last Monday. We are
assured by him that he will endeavor to
conduct the office with the single pur-
pose of giving aid and encouragement to
agriculture in this State. There are
many things which will suggest them-
selves to him and many which he will
undertake to carry out. In this he will
deserve the co-operation of leading farm-
ers, and he should have it. The com-
missioner's hands can be strengthened
by aid from the class which are most
interested.

Horticultural.

THE JAPAN PERSIMMON.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NURSERIES,
CLINTON, KY., Jan. 14, 1884.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Referring to your editorial in the FARM-
ERS HOME JOURNAL of the 5th inst., we
will state: the party who insinuated that we
exhibited Japan persimmons, grown in the
South, at the Louisville Exposition, and
labeled them "Kentucky fruit," purposely
and maliciously misrepresented the facts.
Though he conceals his name, we believe
we know the man. Jealousy, over the
fact that we took about four times as many
premiums as any other exhibitor, no
doubt caused the remark.

Many persons expressed surprise at dupli-
cate plates of the same varieties of fruit
being allowed in some of the collections,
when it has been prohibited by every first-
class fruit show for a number of years,
thereby shutting out from this advantage,
horticulturists who were familiar with the
rules of other societies, came from a dis-
tance, and were prepared with only one
variety of fruit for each premium. They
were also displeased with some of the ex-
hibitors who acted in a manner to indi-
cate the exhibition was given for their ex-
clusive benefit.

We have about two hundred trees of the
Japan persimmon, imported and set in the
spring of 1880. During the following ex-
tremely cold winter, when many large and
small apple and peach trees were destroy-
ed, they killed down to the snow level.
They grew up again, and since that time
have not been the least injured, though
exposed as much as any trees on our
place. For a few days last winter the mer-
cury was down below zero. As the fruit
buds form on the new wood made the
same year that the tree bears, like the fig
and grape, it will never fail to make a crop
of fruit. The past season eighteen of the
small trees bore fruit—one small tree pro-
ducing twenty-seven fine specimens. It
will be noticed by this the trees bear very
young. The fruit is large, yellow, orange
and sometimes almost deep red. Some
varieties are round, while others are con-
ical. Most of the specimens have very few
and small long seed, and many have no
seed; the quality, in our estimation, has
been exaggerated by most writers, but it
is much superior to the common Virginia
persimmon. The trees with their large,
thick, dark, green leaves, resemble small
orange trees in bearing.

Some of our largest specimens were sent
to Louisville in October, but were mis-
placed by the person who took them, and
only second size fruit was exhibited.
These, we were informed, surpassed any of
the Southern exhibits.
We can refer to a large number of per-
sons who saw the trees fruiting, as
stated above; among those from a
distance are: Capt. A. H. Ellington,
Jackson, Tenn.; Mr. Hogue, of Simp-
son & Hogue, nurseryman, Vincennes,
Ind.; Mr. Arthur, of the same nursery;
Hall Bros., nurserymen, Fulton, Ky.; J.
E. Porter, of J. E. Porter & Co., nursery-
man, and horticultural editor of the lead-
ing paper at Humboldt, Tenn.; Capt. J.
H. Shields, editor of the *Clinton Democrat*;
with a host of others in Clinton and vicinity.
We do not expect to make a fortune sell-
ing Japan persimmon trees, but write the
above in answer to your request.

I send you a small terminal limb from
the last, or tenderest growth of the small
tree, that bore twenty-seven Japan persim-
mons last year. The tree has been ex-
posed during the last ten days to a tempera-
ture, variously reported at 8° to 14° below
zero in this vicinity, and seems not the
least injured, while many of the dormant
peach buds have been killed.

W. M. SAMUELS.

[NOTE.—Mr. Samuels is perhaps abiding
under a wrong impression as to the person
who supposed the persimmons shown by
him were from the South. There was no
letter received with them to show where
they were grown, and it being thought
they could not be grown in this State,
caused the remark to be made. We are
glad to correct the statement.—Ed.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 14, '84.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

I notice a recent inquiry regarding
the hardness of the Japan persimmon in
Kentucky. Several years ago I planted
six varieties. They grew little the first
year, but improved rapidly in vigor
thereafter. When fully established, they
were left exposed and I found them but
little superior to the fig in hardihood.
Quite a number were planted here but
so far as I know there is not one now
left. Our chance to improve this fruit
is in crosses made in the south between
the oriental and our native species. I
think it likely that the fine size and
quality of the one with the vigorous ha-
bit and hardihood of the other may be
thus combined.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 17, '84.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

The local dealers are paying \$5.50 for
hemp, but little doing in this staple.
Corn low, \$2.25 delivered; fat hogs are
scarce, good ones bring \$6 per 100 lbs.
The mule trade was dull last Monday,
court day. Dressed turkeys, retailing at
15 to 17 cents per lb. Whenever a few
farmers get together, they are sure to
talk tobacco. J. B. Sandusky, of Jessa-
mine, shipped two hogheads to the
Falls City house yesterday. The bad
weather has been death and destruction
to lambs, there being a loss of 40 per
cent. on all dropped to this time. Wheat
went under the snow, looking well.

S. K. C.

ALL those intending to compete for
Mr. James A. Spear's magnificent pre-
mium (a fine Merino buck) will please
send in their names at once to this office
so that a record can be kept. See his
offer in another column.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

THE A. & M. COLLEGE.—The advertise-
ment of the Agricultural and Mechanical
College of Kentucky will be found in our
columns this week. The able address of
Pres. Patterson delivered before the State
Grange is published this week also, and in-
teresting parties can become fully posted
as to the status of the College by reading it.

MR. L. L. DORSEY, of Middletown, Ky.,
one of the finest Shorthorn breeders in this
or any other State, has ten head of deep
red Shorthorn bulls for sale; all ready for
service in the spring. No man knows bet-
ter than Dorsey, the points necessary to
constitute a really fine Shorthorn, and if
you want a good bull and will write to him
to send you one you need not fear his
judgment. His stock, like himself, is "gilt-
edged." See his advertisement in another
column.

CATARREN AND HAY FEVER.—For twenty
years I was a sufferer from Catarrh of the
head and throat in a very aggravated form,
and during the summer with Hay Fever.
I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm
and after a few applications received de-
cided benefit—was cured by one bottle.
Have had no return of the complaint.
CHARLOTTE PARKER, Waverly, N. Y.
(Price 50 cents per bottle.)

MESSRS. McDOWELL & BROS., of Simp-
sonville, Ky., advertise this week a fine Shelby
county farm for sale. This is an excep-
tionally good farm; has two good dwelling
houses and is altogether finely improved.
It contains 350 acres, but is so situated that
it can be divided into two or three farms.
The soil is finely adapted for growing blue-
grass, barley tobacco, hemp, corn, wheat
etc. If you want a fine farm this is an op-
portunity which should not be neglected.

PREMIUM BERKSHIRE.

To the person who will get up and send
in twenty new cash subscribers to the
FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL at \$1.50 each by
list of April, 1884, I will give as a premium
a pure Berkshire pig, worth \$20.

W. W. STEVENS,

Salem, Ind.

PURE SOUTHDOWN BUCK PRE-
MIUM.

To advertise my sheep, and to aid a
journal conducted upon proper principles
as yours, I offer the person who gets you
the largest number of subscribers in Ken-
tucky between now and April 1 a South-
down buck, three years old next spring,
and twice bred to my ewes delivered on
the cars at Richmond, Ky., free of charge.

C. M. CLAY,

White Hall, Ky.

A \$20 BUCK GIVEN AWAY.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Please announce in your columns that
the person who gets up the largest sub-
scription list for your paper between the
first of January, 1884, and the first of April,
1884, I will donate them a good pure bred
Merino buck lamb worth \$20. Let this be
a standing offer in your columns from the
first of January until the first of April,
and at the expiration of the time send me
the name of the lucky man and I will write
him when to look for his sheep.

Yours truly, JAMES A. SPEAR.

NEW VIENNA, CLINTON, CO., O.

Market Reports.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.		
Butter—Fresh country	15	@ 21
Eggs—Fresh	26	@ 33
Feathers—Prime geese	35	@ 40
" Mixed and old	30	@ 34
Poultry—Hens, dressed, per doz.	3	@ 4.00
" Chickens	3	@ 3.00
Live Turkeys, per pound	12	@ 12 1/2
" dressed	12	@ 12 1/2
Peanuts—Red and white Tennessee	6	@ 26
Wool—Short clothing	24	@ 26
" Combings	22	@ 23
" Coarse	16	@ 19
" Black	12	@ 15
" Tub washed	20	@ 22
Ginseng, per pound	33	@ 35
Cotton—Middling	14	@ 65
" Low Middling	10 1/2	@ 132
" Good ordinary	9 1/2	@ 94

Vegetables.		
Potatoes, per bbl.	1 25	@ 1 50
" Sweet, per bbl.	2 50	@ 3 25
Cabbage, per crate	4	@ 4 50
Onions, per bbl.	1 50	@ 1 60

Grain, Flour and Hay.		
Wheat	95 1/2	@ 1 05
Oats	45	@ 50
Oats new, mixed, shelled	32	@ 38
Rye	65	@ 65
Hay, per ton	7	@ 10
Flour—Choice family	5 10	@ 6 00
" Plain family	5 10	@ 6 25
" No. 1	5 40	@ 5 51
" Extra family	5 00	@ 4 51

Field Seeds.		
Red Clover	6	@ 85
Safflower	6	@ 75
Timothy, per bushel	1	@ 60
Red top, per bushel	1	@ 55
Orchard Grass	2	@ 00
Bluegrass, extra cleaned	1 30	@ 1 50

Louisville Live Stock Market.		
[Reported by Bourne, Harper & Co., Live Stock Com- mission Merchants.]		
Bourbon Stock-Yards, Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15.—ATTLE.—The offerings to-day were 117 head. The market remains active and steady for all the best qualities of the offerings at unchanged prices that were current the first of the week, with fair prospects for all kinds.		

HOGS.—The market was active and firm, and the higher for heavier weights. Good, \$2 to \$2.50; selling, \$5.40 to \$5.65; heavy mixed, \$5.65 to \$5.75. At the close all were sold.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The market was fairly steady, with light offerings at unchanged prices.

Good to extra shipping	5 25	@ 6 00
Light shipping	4 75	@ 5 25
Good to extra oxen	5 00	@ 5 50
Common and rough oxen	3 50	@ 4 75
Bulls	3 50	@ 3 75
Light sheep	3 00	@ 3 50
Feeders	4 50	@ 5 25
Best butchers	5 00	@ 5 75
Medium to good butchers	4 50	@ 4 75
Common to medium butchers	3 50	@ 4 00
Thin rough steers, poor cows	2	@ 50

HOGS.		
Choice packers and butchers	5 65	@ 5 75
Fair to good butchers	5 40	@ 5 55
Light medium butchers	5 35	@ 5 45
Shoats	4 00	@ 4 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Fair to good shipping	3 75	@ 4 50
Common to medium	2 00	@ 3 50

MOVEMENT DURING THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.		
Rec'd.	Ship't.	
Cattle	117	@ 00
Hogs	425	@ 219
Total	542	@ 219

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.

As claimed by us last year, the WELCOME OATS have proved beyond all doubt, to be the heaviest, hardiest and most productive variety ever introduced. To award the prizes for the largest yield and the best heads was such a difficult task, that it was necessary to call upon some disinterested and well-known judges. The Grange Executive, Editor of *The American Agriculturist*, Messrs. Ten and three-fourths the measure of bushels, while the four hundred and twenty-three and one-half pounds (124 1/2 lbs.) were raised from one to six-acre package of the oats. That 2250 ounces of oats could be raised from two acres of seed would certainly be beyond belief, were it not on the record of a well-known man, whose word is beyond question and not probably will or fail. The heads are very large, branching freely on all sides, and from sixteen to twenty inches in length. The grain is remarkably large and hard, very plump and full, with thin, white, close-fitting husk, and weighs 42 to 45 pounds per measured bushel.

No improvement of grain ever introduced has had such strong testimony as to its superiority. Every one who has seen the WELCOME OATS this season can testify that they are by all odds the best and most productive variety in the world. Their uniform success in every part of the country proves their general adaptability to our varied climate, while their early maturity renders them specially valuable. They ripen a week to two weeks ahead of other oats, and on this account yield splendid crops, even in the extreme South. Every Farmer and Planter will want the WELCOME OATS, and those who purchase this season will be able to dispose of their entire crop for seed, at high prices.

PRICES: 15 Cents per lb., 3 lbs. for \$7.00, postpaid. For the latest quality raised from one bushel of seed, \$10.00. Each peck and bushel bag is secured by our Leader Seal and warranted to contain genuine WELCOME OATS, if the seal is unbroken. Every purchaser is entitled to complete for

\$600 IN CASH PRIZES FOR 1884

We desire to ascertain the heaviest yield that can be produced from one bushel of WELCOME OATS. Even those who do not wish a prize will be more than repaid for any extra cultivation, by the increased yield and the high prices sure to be obtained for these oats, for seed.

\$400 FOR LARGEST YIELDS FROM ONE BUSHEL. 1st Prize, \$400; 2nd, \$100; 3rd, \$50; 4th, \$25; 5th, \$10; 6th, \$5; 7th, \$2.50; 8th, \$1.25; 9th, \$0.62; 10th, \$0.31.

\$120 FOR LARGEST YIELDS FROM ONE PECK. 1st Prize, \$120; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$7.50; 5th, \$3.75; 6th, \$1.87; 7th, \$0.93; 8th, \$0.47; 9th, \$0.23; 10th, \$0.12.

\$80 IN PRIZES FOR THE BEST HEADS OF OATS. 1st Prize, \$80; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$2.50; 6th, \$1.25; 7th, \$0.62; 8th, \$0.31; 9th, \$0.15; 10th, \$0.07.

The WELCOME OATS (except small lots by mail), are sold only in sealed bags, containing one peck (price, \$1.00), and one bushel (price, \$10.00). In each bag is an envelope, containing a competition card, bearing our facsimile signature, which entitles the purchaser to compete for the bushel or peck prizes, as the case may be, and for the prizes on heads.

CAUTION.—The wonderful yields, fine quality and uniform success attending the introduction of BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS, may induce unprincipled parties to palm off other oats for WELCOME.

We send out no travelers to sell these oats at retail; but we allow agents and clubs a discount in bulk of five bushels or five pecks—each bushel and each peck, however, is put up in sealed bags, with our name on the label and seal. Please examine this before purchasing from any unknown parties.

LARGE ILLUSTRATED POSTER

and circular combined, telling all about THE WELCOME OATS, with all the prize reports and many testimonials, together with Burpee's Shredded Catalogue of New and Standard SEEDS will be sent FREE to any address.

BURPEE'S Complete Farm Annual, with several original plates, hundred illustrations, and the best book of the kind published, free to our customers. Dealers, price 10c. Address plainly



W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILA. PA.

3641

SIBLEY'S TESTED SEEDS SUCCEED SOUTH.

Being Specially Grown for all Climates, all Soils, all Crops.

They have won their way by merit in different parts of the country, alone, to thousands for true name and value and of gardens for the various sections. Our Illus- and farms in of several thousand new every State and Territory standard tested varieties of Our great trade in the seeds, brings our great South attests their adaptability for Southern cul- seed stores practically ture. We make a specialty to your own door; of Southern varieties. Every application. We sack of our seeds is carefully offer reduced tested for vitality and purity, before rates to clubs. being offered for sale. The varieties Send for the are tested in our several Trial Grounds, catalogue. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N.Y., and CHICAGO, ILL.

312

FOR SALE.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Plymouth Rock Fowls of best strains. Cockerels, \$2.00 each; pair, \$3.00. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per set- tin; of Thirteen.

T. G. CRUTCHER, Shelbyville, Ky.

PRIZE-WINNING

PLYMOUTH ROCKS!

Choice birds from the best strains for sale. Eggs in season; \$1.00 per setting of 13.

CHAS. A. LEHMANN, Box 131, Louisville, Ky.

PURE-BRED FOWLS FOR SALE.

Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 each; pair, \$3.00. Trio, \$4.00. Wyandotte or American Seabird, \$3.00 each; pair, \$5.00; Brown Leghorn Cockerel, only \$2.00; Pekin Ducks, pair, \$3.00; Trio, \$1.00; Toulouse Geese, pair, \$3.00; Bronze Turkeys, each, \$3.00; pair, \$5.00; Trio, \$7.00; Pearl Guinea, pair, \$1.00. Eggs in Season.

MRS. ANNA M. RAMEY, Eminence, Ky.

BRONZE TURKEYS!

I have for sale Bronze Turkeys of the very finest strains. Large and handsome. Price—Gobblers \$3.00, hens, \$2.50; pair, \$5. J. A. STANLEY, 50-2m. Finchville, Shelby Co., Ky.

TURKEY TAIL AND WING FEATHERS.

The highest cash price paid for Dry Picked Turkey Tail Feathers. Also, Wing Feathers from first and second joint, next to the body.

CHAS. FISHER, 2125 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky. 4413

25 YEARS in the POULTRY YARD.

108 pages. It "teaches you how" to rear and care for Poultry, to feed, to have them lay eggs in cold weather, to produce success. The symptoms and best treatment of all diseases, of old or young are given. It suits the North, South, or the world over. Only 25 cents in stamps. A 50 page book free for all with H. A. M. LANG, "Cove Dale Farm," Concord, Ky. 51125

Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, Bronze Turkeys.

Live Stock Dep't.

Dr. Hughes, of Bloomfield, Ky., reports recent sale of a registered Jersey cow and five heifer calves for \$1,650.

If you want a fine Merino buck, get up a club for the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL. See Mr. James A. Spear's offer in another column.

The average price of Shorthorns in 1881 was \$158; in 1882 it was \$182.10, and in 1883 it was \$205.55, with prospects for it being still higher for 1884.

JOHN T. EWING shipped to Topeka, Kansas, this week 105 head of Shorthorn and Jersey cattle. This stock will be for sale on arrival there.

JERSEY BULLS.—Dr. J. R. Hughes, of Bloomfield, Ky., advertises for sale some well-bred Jersey bulls and bull calves. Pedigree, description and price will be given on application.

BLOODED STOCK.—The card of S. H. Riley, Eagle Station, Ky., will be found in our live stock advertising columns. He is a live breeder of and dealer in saddle and harness horses, Shorthorn cattle and jack stock. Give him a trial. He takes great pains in filling orders.

The test of the Jersey cow, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, was continued through December (the seventh month of the test), with a result for the thirty-one days of 634 lbs. 8 ozs. of milk and 65 lbs. 15 ozs. of unsalted butter. She has made in 217 days 653 lbs. 14 ozs. of butter. Her yearly yield promises to surpass that of Enortas, which was 778 lbs.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Mr. W. B. Dale, proprietor of Oakdale herd, near Shelbyville, Ky., places his card in the breeders' column. He is a fine judge of the class of stock he breeds and deals in, and in his selections will be found great merit in the animals as they stand. His herd is now headed by Wild Eyes Prince, one of the very best of Col. Grundy's breeding. Purchasers of Shorthorns sending their orders to the Oakdale herd are sure to be pleased.

The mule trade is rather quiet in Upper Kentucky, while there is some stir about Bowling Green. Sales are made at the range of \$100 to \$120 for fair to good, 14 to 15-hand stock, and \$120 to \$150 for 15 to 15½-hand stock. Something extra would go above these figures. Some mules, 16 hands high, sell for \$175 to \$200. A sale of forty-two head, 16 hands stock, were sold by McElwain & Crabbs to a Pennsylvania party at \$195 per head.

GREAT COMBINATION SALE OF REGISTERED JERSEYS.

At Indianapolis, Indiana, on February 6, will be held the First Annual Combination Sale of Jersey Cattle. The offering of about one hundred head is from the herds of leading breeders in Indiana and neighboring States. That the sale will be an attractive and interesting one, is attested by the character of the stock to be sold. In it we note the blood of Duke 76, Coomassie 1442, Alpha 176 Rex 1330, Pierrot 7th 1667, St. Helier 45, Duke of Darlington 2160, Albert 44, Pansy S, etc. To add something sensational Hazen's Best 7329, with her test record of 24 lbs. 11 ozs. in seven days, will be sold. Also the grand imported cow, Fleur De L'air 12702, dam of Cicero who sold for \$3,600.

There will be a large gathering of prominent Jersey breeders at this sale and comfortable arrangements have been made for them. For catalogue, address the secretary, T. A. Lloyd, Indianapolis. Advertisement appears in the proper column.

WICKLOW AND OAKDALE HERDS

Enterprise seems to bear as good fruits in Shorthorn transactions as in any other business. A breeder may set down with a half dozen head of cows and do no more than raise a half dozen calves for sale each year. He sells to some more enterprising brother who, not content with the sale of his own, gathers those of his neighbors, of whom the buying world never hears, and, by good handling and judicious advertising, adds greatly to their selling value. We are led to these remarks at this juncture because of a recent visit to our energetic friends, Messrs. W. H. Hall and W. B. Dale, near Shelbyville. The former is proprietor of the Wicklow herd, headed by the richly-bred young bull, Baron Wiley 31, and consisting of cows of the Mary, Phyllis and other families. The selections have been judicious and results very satisfactory. The Oakdale herd, of which Mr. Dale is owner, is headed by the Grundy Young Mary bull, Wild Eyes Prince. (Vol. 25) of excellent quality and breeding. The cows of the herd are all good and well-bred.

Besides their individual herds, Messrs. Hall & Dale have a co-partnership herd of over a hundred choice young bulls and cows. We saw these calves this week and were much surprised that so choice a lot could have been collected by the owners. Some were bred by the present owners but the larger portion were secured as weanlings from good breeders in the Bluegrass counties. In this way we can account for the quality of this lot of cattle. Every one is eligible to registry, all but about two deep reds with but a spot or so of white, and all in fine condition. About forty of the lot are bulls and the remainder heifers. They are being well cared for during the winter with a view to spring trade which the owners expect, and they are perhaps the best lot for size and condition now in the State. Farmers and stock men who wish the very best kind of Shorthorns for stock purposes will find them in this lot. They can go to blind and not be hurt.

SEE Mr. C. M. Clay's offer of a fine Southdown buck for the largest club of subscribers for the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL gotten up before the first of April next.

A DANGEROUS AMBUSH.

Discovered Barely in Time—The Most Deceptive and Luring of Modern Evils Graphically Described.

(Synopsis Journal.)

Something of a sensation was caused in this city yesterday by a rumor that one of our best known citizens was about to publish a statement concerning some unusual experiences during his residence in Syracuse. How the rumor originated it is impossible to say, but a reporter immediately sought Dr. S. G. Martin, the gentleman in question, and secured the following interview:

"What about this rumor, Doctor, that you are going to make a public statement of some important matters?"

"Just about the same as you will find in all rumors—some truth; some fiction. I had contemplated making a publication of some remarkable episodes that have occurred in my life, but have not completed it as yet."

"What is the nature of it, may I inquire?"

"Why, the fact that I am a human being instead of a spirit. I have passed through one of the most wonderful ordeals that perhaps ever occurred to any man. The first intimation I had of it was several years ago, when I began to feel chilly at night and restless after retiring. Occasionally this would be varied by a soreness of the muscles and cramps in my arms and legs. I thought, as most people would think, that it was only a cold, and so paid little attention to it as possible. Shortly after this I noticed a peculiar catarrhal trouble and my throat also became inflamed. As if this were not variety enough I felt sharp pains in my chest, and a constant tendency to headache."

"Why didn't you take the matter in hand and check it right where it was?"

"Why doesn't everybody do so? Simply because they think it is only some trifling and passing disorder. These troubles did not come all at once and I thought it unmanly to heed them. I have found, though, that every physical neglect must be paid for and with large interest. Men cannot draw drafts on their constitution without honoring them sometimes. These minor symptoms I have described, grew until they were giants of agony. I became more nervous; had a strange fluttering of the heart, an inability to draw a long breath and an occasional numbness that was terribly suggestive of paralysis. How I could have been so blind as not to understand what this meant I cannot imagine."

"And did you do nothing?"

"Yes, I traveled. In the spring of 1879 I went to Kansas and Colorado, and while in Denver, I was attacked with a mysterious hemorrhage of the urinary organs and lost twenty pounds of flesh in three weeks. One day after my return I was taken with a terrible chill and at once advanced to a very severe attack of pneumonia. My left lung soon entirely filled with water, and my legs and body became twice their natural size. I was obliged to sit upright in bed for several weeks in the midst of the severest agony, with my arms over my head, and in constant fear of suffocation."

"And did you still make no attempt to save yourself?"

"Yes, I made frantic efforts. I tried everything that seemed to offer the least prospect of relief. I called a council of doctors and had them make an exhaustive chemical and microscopic examination of my condition. Five of the best physicians of Syracuse and several from another city said I must die!"

"It seemed as though their assertion was true for my feet became cold, my mouth parched, my eyes were a fixed glassy stare, my body was covered with a cold, clammy death sweat, and I read my fate in the anxious expressions of my family and friends."

"But the finale?"

"Came at last. My wife, aroused to desperation, began to administer a remedy upon her own responsibility and while I grew better very slowly, I gained ground surely until, in brief, I have no trace of the terrible Bright's disease from which I was dying, and am a perfectly well man. This may sound like a romance, but it is true, and my life, health and what I am due to Warner's Safe Cure, which I wish was known to and used by the thousands who, I believe, are suffering this minute as I was originally. Does not such an experience as this justify me in making a public statement?"

"It certainly does. But then Bright's disease is not a common complaint, doctor."

"Not common! On the contrary it is one of the most common. The trouble is, few people know they have it. It has so few marked symptoms until its final stages that a person may have it for years each year getting more and more in its power and not suspect it. It is quite natural I should feel enthusiastic over this remedy while my wife is even more so than I am. She knows of its being used with surprising results by many ladies for their own peculiar ailments, over which it has singular power."

The statement drawn out by the above interview is amply confirmed by many of our most prominent citizens, among them being Judge Reigel, and Col. James S. Goodrich, of the Times, while Gen. Dwight H. Bruce and Rev. Prof. W. P. Coddington, D.D., give the remedy their heartiest endorsement. In this age of wonders, surprising things are quite common but an experience so unusual as that of Dr. Martin's and occurring here in our midst, may well cause comment and teach a lesson. It shows the necessity of guarding the slightest approach of physical disorder and by the means which has been proven the most reliable and efficient. It shows the depth to which one can sink and yet be rescued and it proves that few people need suffer if these truths are observed.

BEATTY'S GREAT OFFER.—The offer made by Mayor Beatty of a \$65 parlor organ for only \$35, in another column, is a great offer, and our readers who desire an organ should avail themselves of it at once.

DIAMONDS, Watches, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles and Silverware Catalogue sent free. Otis W. Snyder, Lexington, Ky. 3tf

PARLOR ORGANS ONLY \$35.00

Including Stool, Book and Music, providing order is given and remittance made within seven days from date of this notice. REGULAR PRICE, \$85.00 without Stool, Book and Music. THE PARLOR, LONDON and NEW YORK.

ORGAN is built expressly to supply every household throughout civilization with organs at popular prices. It is handsomely built, for the Parlor, Lodge, Church or Sabbath School. It is an ornament for the parlor of the millionaire, or the workshop of the faraway Western farmer. See BEATTY'S GREAT OFFER.

New Style, No. 700, Height, 59 inches; Length, 41 inches; Depth, 23 inches; Weight, based, about 335 pounds.

FIFTEEN (15) USEFUL STOPS, NAMELY:—

1, POWERFUL BOX SUB-BASS; 2, DOUBLE OCTAVE COUPLER, which doubles the power of the Organ; 3, VOIX CELESTE, Opens set Three Octave Reeds, giving very charming, sweet, melodious tone; 4, FRENCH HORN, Imitates Full Orchestra and Brass Band; 5, SAXAPHONE; 6, PICCOLO; 7, FLUTE; 8, CLARINET; 9, Cello; 10, Violoncello; 11, Violin; 12, Horn; 13, Trumpet; 14, Trombone; 15, Tuba.

5, DIAPASON, Opens five full Octaves new and original "Paris" Reeds; 6, DULCIANA, Powerful Five Octaves Golden Reeds are thrown open by this Stop; tone, "London" Style; 7, VOX HUMANA, Imitates by a FAN, the human voice.

8, SAXAPHONE; 9, Piccolo; 10, Flute; 11, Clarinet; 12, Cello; 13, Violoncello; 14, Violin; 15, Horn; 16, Trumpet; 17, Trombone; 18, Tuba.

19, Piccolo; 20, Flute; 21, Clarinet; 22, Cello; 23, Violoncello; 24, Violin; 25, Horn; 26, Trumpet; 27, Trombone; 28, Tuba.

29, Piccolo; 30, Flute; 31, Clarinet; 32, Cello; 33, Violoncello; 34, Violin; 35, Horn; 36, Trumpet; 37, Trombone; 38, Tuba.

39, Piccolo; 40, Flute; 41, Clarinet; 42, Cello; 43, Violoncello; 44, Violin; 45, Horn; 46, Trumpet; 47, Trombone; 48, Tuba.

49, Piccolo; 50, Flute; 51, Clarinet; 52, Cello; 53, Violoncello; 54, Violin; 55, Horn; 56, Trumpet; 57, Trombone; 58, Tuba.

59, Piccolo; 60, Flute; 61, Clarinet; 62, Cello; 63, Violoncello; 64, Violin; 65, Horn; 66, Trumpet; 67, Trombone; 68, Tuba.

69, Piccolo; 70, Flute; 71, Clarinet; 72, Cello; 73, Violoncello; 74, Violin; 75, Horn; 76, Trumpet; 77, Trombone; 78, Tuba.

79, Piccolo; 80, Flute; 81, Clarinet; 82, Cello; 83, Violoncello; 84, Violin; 85, Horn; 86, Trumpet; 87, Trombone; 88, Tuba.

89, Piccolo; 90, Flute; 91, Clarinet; 92, Cello; 93, Violoncello; 94, Violin; 95, Horn; 96, Trumpet; 97, Trombone; 98, Tuba.

99, Piccolo; 100, Flute; 101, Clarinet; 102, Cello; 103, Violoncello; 104, Violin; 105, Horn; 106, Trumpet; 107, Trombone; 108, Tuba.

109, Piccolo; 110, Flute; 111, Clarinet; 112, Cello; 113, Violoncello; 114, Violin; 115, Horn; 116, Trumpet; 117, Trombone; 118, Tuba.

119, Piccolo; 120, Flute; 121, Clarinet; 122, Cello; 123, Violoncello; 124, Violin; 125, Horn; 126, Trumpet; 127, Trombone; 128, Tuba.

129, Piccolo; 130, Flute; 131, Clarinet; 132, Cello; 133, Violoncello; 134, Violin; 135, Horn; 136, Trumpet; 137, Trombone; 138, Tuba.

139, Piccolo; 140, Flute; 141, Clarinet; 142, Cello; 143, Violoncello; 144, Violin; 145, Horn; 146, Trumpet; 147, Trombone; 148, Tuba.

149, Piccolo; 150, Flute; 151, Clarinet; 152, Cello; 153, Violoncello; 154, Violin; 155, Horn; 156, Trumpet; 157, Trombone; 158, Tuba.

159, Piccolo; 160, Flute; 161, Clarinet; 162, Cello; 163, Violoncello; 164, Violin; 165, Horn; 166, Trumpet; 167, Trombone; 168, Tuba.

169, Piccolo; 170, Flute; 171, Clarinet; 172, Cello; 173, Violoncello; 174, Violin; 175, Horn; 176, Trumpet; 177, Trombone; 178, Tuba.

179, Piccolo; 180, Flute; 181, Clarinet; 182, Cello; 183, Violoncello; 184, Violin; 185, Horn; 186, Trumpet; 187, Trombone; 188, Tuba.

189, Piccolo; 190, Flute; 191, Clarinet; 192, Cello; 193, Violoncello; 194, Violin; 195, Horn; 196, Trumpet; 197, Trombone; 198, Tuba.

199, Piccolo; 200, Flute; 201, Clarinet; 202, Cello; 203, Violoncello; 204, Violin; 205, Horn; 206, Trumpet; 207, Trombone; 208, Tuba.

209, Piccolo; 210, Flute; 211, Clarinet; 212, Cello; 213, Violoncello; 214, Violin; 215, Horn; 216, Trumpet; 217, Trombone; 218, Tuba.

219, Piccolo; 220, Flute; 221, Clarinet; 222, Cello; 223, Violoncello; 224, Violin; 225, Horn; 226, Trumpet; 227, Trombone; 228, Tuba.

229, Piccolo; 230, Flute; 231, Clarinet; 232, Cello; 233, Violoncello; 234, Violin; 235, Horn; 236, Trumpet; 237, Trombone; 238, Tuba.

239, Piccolo; 240, Flute; 241, Clarinet; 242, Cello; 243, Violoncello; 244, Violin; 245, Horn; 246, Trumpet; 247, Trombone; 248, Tuba.

249, Piccolo; 250, Flute; 251, Clarinet; 252, Cello; 253, Violoncello; 254, Violin; 255, Horn; 256, Trumpet; 257, Trombone; 258, Tuba.

259, Piccolo; 260, Flute; 261, Clarinet; 262, Cello; 263, Violoncello; 264, Violin; 265, Horn; 266, Trumpet; 267, Trombone; 268, Tuba.

269, Piccolo; 270, Flute; 271, Clarinet; 272, Cello; 273, Violoncello; 274, Violin; 275, Horn; 276, Trumpet; 277, Trombone; 278, Tuba.

279, Piccolo; 280, Flute; 281, Clarinet; 282, Cello; 283, Violoncello; 284, Violin; 285, Horn; 286, Trumpet; 287, Trombone; 288, Tuba.

289, Piccolo; 290, Flute; 291, Clarinet; 292, Cello; 293, Violoncello; 294, Violin; 295, Horn; 296, Trumpet; 297, Trombone; 298, Tuba.

299, Piccolo; 300, Flute; 301, Clarinet; 302, Cello; 303, Violoncello; 304, Violin; 305, Horn; 306, Trumpet; 307, Trombone; 308, Tuba.

309, Piccolo; 310, Flute; 311, Clarinet; 312, Cello; 313, Violoncello; 314, Violin; 315, Horn; 316, Trumpet; 317, Trombone; 318, Tuba.

319, Piccolo; 320, Flute; 321, Clarinet; 322, Cello; 323, Violoncello; 324, Violin; 325, Horn; 326, Trumpet; 327, Trombone; 328, Tuba.

329, Piccolo; 330, Flute; 331, Clarinet; 332, Cello; 333, Violoncello; 334, Violin; 335, Horn; 336, Trumpet; 337, Trombone; 338, Tuba.

339, Piccolo; 340, Flute; 341, Clarinet; 342, Cello; 343, Violoncello; 344, Violin; 345, Horn; 346, Trumpet; 347, Trombone; 348, Tuba.

349, Piccolo; 350, Flute; 351, Clarinet; 352, Cello; 353, Violoncello; 354, Violin; 355, Horn; 356, Trumpet; 357, Trombone; 358, Tuba.

359, Piccolo; 360, Flute; 361, Clarinet; 362, Cello; 363, Violoncello; 364, Violin; 365, Horn; 366, Trumpet; 367, Trombone; 368, Tuba.

369, Piccolo; 370, Flute; 371, Clarinet; 372, Cello; 373, Violoncello; 374, Violin; 375, Horn; 376, Trumpet; 377, Trombone; 378, Tuba.

379, Piccolo; 380, Flute; 381, Clarinet; 382, Cello; 383, Violoncello; 384, Violin; 385, Horn; 386, Trumpet; 387, Trombone; 388, Tuba.

389, Piccolo; 390, Flute; 391, Clarinet; 392, Cello; 393, Violoncello; 394, Violin; 395, Horn; 396, Trumpet; 397, Trombone; 398, Tuba.

399, Piccolo; 400, Flute; 401, Clarinet; 402, Cello; 403, Violoncello; 404, Violin; 405, Horn; 406, Trumpet; 407, Trombone; 408, Tuba.

409, Piccolo; 410, Flute; 411, Clarinet; 412, Cello; 413, Violoncello; 414, Violin; 415, Horn; 416, Trumpet; 417, Trombone; 418, Tuba.

419, Piccolo; 420, Flute; 421, Clarinet; 422, Cello; 423, Violoncello; 424, Violin; 425, Horn; 426, Trumpet; 427, Trombone; 428, Tuba.

429, Piccolo; 430, Flute; 431, Clarinet; 432, Cello; 433, Violoncello; 434, Violin; 435, Horn; 436, Trumpet; 437, Trombone; 438, Tuba.

439, Piccolo; 440, Flute; 441, Clarinet; 442, Cello; 443, Violoncello; 444, Violin; 445, Horn; 446, Trumpet; 447, Trombone; 448, Tuba.

449, Piccolo; 450, Flute; 451, Clarinet; 452, Cello; 453, Violoncello; 454, Violin; 455, Horn; 456, Trumpet; 457, Trombone; 458, Tuba.

459, Piccolo; 460, Flute; 461, Clarinet; 462, Cello; 463, Violoncello; 464, Violin; 465, Horn; 466, Trumpet; 467, Trombone; 468, Tuba.

469, Piccolo; 470, Flute; 471, Clarinet; 472, Cello; 473, Violoncello; 474, Violin; 475, Horn; 476, Trumpet; 477, Trombone; 478, Tuba.

479, Piccolo; 480, Flute; 481, Clarinet; 482, Cello; 483, Violoncello; 484, Violin; 485, Horn; 486, Trumpet; 487, Trombone; 488, Tuba.

489, Piccolo; 490, Flute; 491, Clarinet; 492, Cello; 493, Violoncello; 494, Violin; 495, Horn; 496, Trumpet; 497, Trombone; 498, Tuba.

499, Piccolo; 500, Flute; 501, Clarinet; 502, Cello; 503, Violoncello; 504, Violin; 505, Horn; 506, Trumpet; 507, Trombone; 508, Tuba.

509, Piccolo; 510, Flute; 511, Clarinet; 512, Cello; 513, Violoncello; 514, Violin; 515, Horn; 516, Trumpet; 517, Trombone; 518, Tuba.

519, Piccolo; 520, Flute; 521, Clarinet; 522, Cello; 523, Violoncello; 524, Violin; 525, Horn; 526, Trumpet; 527, Trombone; 528, Tuba.

529, Piccolo; 530, Flute; 531, Clarinet; 532, Cello; 533, Violoncello; 534, Violin; 535, Horn; 536, Trumpet; 537, Trombone; 538, Tuba.

539, Piccolo; 540, Flute; 541, Clarinet; 542, Cello; 543, Violoncello; 544, Violin; 545, Horn; 546, Trumpet; 547, Trombone; 548, Tuba.

549, Piccolo; 550, Flute; 551, Clarinet; 552, Cello; 553, Violoncello; 554, Violin; 555, Horn; 556, Trumpet; 557, Trombone; 558, Tuba.

559, Piccolo; 560, Flute; 561, Clarinet; 562, Cello; 563, Violoncello; 564, Violin; 565, Horn; 566, Trumpet; 567, Trombone; 568, Tuba.

569, Piccolo; 570, Flute; 571, Clarinet; 572, Cello; 573, Violoncello; 574, Violin; 575, Horn; 576, Trumpet; 577, Trombone; 578, Tuba.

579, Piccolo; 580, Flute; 581, Clarinet; 582, Cello; 583, Violoncello; 584, Violin; 585, Horn; 586, Trumpet; 587, Trombone; 588, Tuba.

589, Piccolo; 590, Flute; 591, Clarinet; 592, Cello; 593, Violoncello; 594, Violin; 595, Horn; 596, Trumpet; 597, Trombone; 598, Tuba.

599, Piccolo; 600, Flute; 601, Clarinet; 602, Cello; 603, Violoncello; 604, Violin; 605, Horn; 606, Trumpet; 607, Trombone; 608, Tuba.

609, Piccolo; 610, Flute; 611, Clarinet; 612, Cello; 613, Violoncello; 614, Violin; 615, Horn; 616, Trumpet; 617, Trombone; 618, Tuba.

619, Piccolo; 620, Flute; 621, Clarinet; 622, Cello; 623, Violoncello; 624, Violin; 625, Horn; 626, Trumpet; 627, Trombone; 628, Tuba.

629, Piccolo; 630, Flute; 631, Clarinet; 632, Cello; 633, Violoncello; 634, Violin; 635, Horn; 636, Trumpet; 637, Trombone; 638, Tuba.

639, Piccolo; 640, Flute; 641, Clarinet; 642, Cello; 643, Violoncello; 644, Violin; 645, Horn; 646, Trumpet; 647, Trombone; 648, Tuba.

649, Piccolo; 650, Flute; 651, Clarinet; 652, Cello; 653, Violoncello; 654, Violin; 655, Horn; 656, Trumpet; 657, Trombone; 658, Tuba.

659, Piccolo; 660, Flute; 661, Clarinet; 662, Cello; 663, Violoncello; 664, Violin; 665, Horn; 666, Trumpet; 667, Trombone; 668, Tuba.

669, Piccolo; 670, Flute; 671, Clarinet; 672, Cello; 673, Violoncello; 674, Violin; 675, Horn; 676, Trumpet; 677, Trombone; 678, Tuba.

The Grange.

THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PATTERSON.

Delivered Before the State Grange December 11, 1883.

In the United States as in all countries possessing so extended a geographical area, and embracing such a variety of soil and climate, the agricultural interests must always be paramount. Second, but only second in importance is, and will be the mechanical industry of the country. Not only are these the most important occupations, but they furnish employment to much the largest part of our population. The professions styled liberal, the merchants and bankers, the dealers in stocks and bonds, the gentlemen of literature, and the gentlemen of leisure are all possible only through the existence and the activity of the agriculturist and the artisan. They are the producers and manufacturers of the raw material, the creators of our wealth, the basis of all our material prosperity, and supply the indispensable condition of all intellectual, political and moral power.

The members of the liberal professions, the lawyer, the physician, the minister, the teacher, those engaged in the distribution of the wealth which these create, those who apply themselves to discovery and invention, those who aspire to manage affairs of the township and the country, the municipality, the State and the Nation, all these are, and of right to be, their servants. These relations are often reversed, but this is not the order of nature. These relations are not only reversed but oftentimes ignored, and that has been made first which is last, and that last which by right is and ought to be first. With the progress of intelligence and the growth of freedom the rights and necessities of the agriculturist and the artisan have been recognized. Now, I hold that this recognition implies and necessitates an education for the industrial classes, for the farmer and the mechanic equal to that of any, whether professional or liberal. I do not hold that this education should be of the same kind given to the clergy, or the physician, or the lawyer, or the man of letters. The character of education provided for these is determined by the special kind of activity to which each desires to apply his intellectual endowments; in other words, by the end which each has in view. The intending clergyman applies himself to Greek, to exegetic and dogmatic theology; the physician to anatomy, materia medica and therapeutics; the lawyer to abstract discussions of right, and to the study of statute law. But before each of these begins to study the special departments of science which from the distinctive features of the profession he is supposed to have in view, he is subjected to a course of preliminary training and discipline. His intellectual powers must be awakened, his talent and dormant faculties worked into healthful and vigorous activity. He must be taught to think, to think vigorously, to think correctly. His education is directly proportional to his capacity for prolonged and spontaneous activity; and the main purpose in view by all those who have in charge the education of youth is to inculcate and develop the intellectual endowments so as best to attain this end. The preliminary training which young men undergo who intend to become lawyers and physicians, ministers and teachers, artists and engineers, inventors and discoverers, all tend to this end. This education is given not so much for the amount of knowledge which it conveys as for the mental activity and vigor which it assumes, for the ability which it confers to think vigorously and to think correctly. The boy who toils through proportion and square root may see little practical utility in the long examples devised, so far as he can see, to perplex and puzzle, but who has gotten through his task and understands his work, whether he is aware of it or not, is better prepared to grapple with and to solve problems which he could not have touched before. And when he has advanced into geometry and algebra, though he may see little practical utility in the demonstration of a formula for logarithms or the development of the complex relations of sine and cosine, tangent and cotangent, but when he gets through these and understands them he is prepared to advance to higher and higher reaches of reasoning thought.

So it is with the discipline and strength acquired through the study of language, the study of the laws of thought, the study of the rights of man and the duties of man, the study of the Creator in His works, and the study of man in relation to himself, in relation to his kind and in relation to his God. All mental discipline expands, invigorates and ennobles, and this after all is the prime object of all existence.

Upon the discipline and habits thus acquired the professional man builds. His powers of observation are sharpened, his reason strengthened, his acquisitions multiplied, his sense of right invigorated, his powers of expression enlarged. When these are accomplished the mere professional acquirements which enable the professional man to enter upon his profession are easy enough of attainment. But, up to a certain point, whatever the intended profession of the student may be, the course of preliminary education is or ought to be very much the same. A course of study ought to be prescribed and entered upon, prosecuted and completed, which will give the necessary kind of training to all the powers of the mind, not cultivating one faculty while others are left uncared for, but cultivating each and all in proper proportion so that the mind shall be trained and developed as a symmetrical whole. At one stage of growth the powers of observation and memory ought to be sharpened and strengthened; at another the faculty of connected thought, the faculty of reasoning, and the conditions which legitimate conclusions, concurrently with these the sense of duty, our obligations to the Creator, to mankind and to ourselves should be developed and strengthened in such a way that what we owe to others as well as what others owe to us should be understood. Who shall

be made the beneficiaries of this sort of education? Is it necessary for the future lawyer and physician and minister alone? Shall the necessity also be admitted for the civil engineer, the teacher, the man of letters, and in addition to these, for the sons of the wealthy? When all these have been included shall all others be virtually excluded? Shall it be said that after provision has been made for the intended professional classes, that the duty of the municipality, the State and the Nation is fulfilled? I answer no.

The men and women who create and transform the wealth of mankind, by whose labor the wealth of the municipality and the State is rendered possible, who constitute the bone and sinew of a Nation, who are its guardians in time of peace, its safeguard and bulwark in times of peril, these men and these women deserve an education so far as preliminary training goes equal to that provided for any of the professions. They are, and in the nature of things, always must be by far the most numerous part of the population. They make the men who legislate, they make the men who interpret the law, they make the men who execute the law. When they have made these does this duty and their right end there? Nay, verily. The masses who are the ultimate depositories of power need to know the principles on which civil government is constituted; the mutual limitations of liberty and authority, the right and the wrong of questions of home and foreign policy, the expediency of this time of political conduct and the expediency of that, the limitations under which corporations may be allowed to exist, the powers which may be delegated to the governing bodies for the good of those who are governed. Now, all this cannot be accomplished intelligently unless the education given them embraces such training and such instruction as will qualify them to understand these rights and these duties. And, passing from the rights and obligations of citizenship, why, I ask, should a liberal, elementary education, deemed necessary for the rich and for the members of the learned professions, be denied to the agriculturist and the mechanic? It must be for one of two reasons, either that they do not need it, or that they are not worthy of it. When it can be shown that the possessors of power always exercise it for the best advantage of the millions whom they govern, that legislators are invariably unselfish, that the judiciary is above corruption and that corporations are invariably merciful; then we may admit that so far as the functions of government are concerned, that the masses may abdicate the useless luxury of elections and delegate once for all the right of succession to those who govern them. But, granting all this, does it follow that the agriculturist and the mechanic can dispense with an education? Why should he be denied the right that irradiates the human soul? Why should he be condemned, son of toil though he be, to look with a less intelligent mind upon the mysteries and the glories of the skies that lend above him, or of the earth that stretches out beneath him? Why should the wonders of the organic and the inorganic world, the endless complexity of animal and vegetable existence around him, be to him as they are to the ox which he fattens for his table, or to the horse which draws his plow—shrouded under an impenetrable veil? Possessor of a mind whose faculties are godlike and whose capacities are all but infinite, why should all this exhaustless treasure be to him a storehouse sealed and bound? Why should the achievements of the past, the deeds of the men of old in science, in literature, in art and in arms be to him as though they had never been?

The telescope which brings immensity within the fields of his vision, the spectroscopic which by analysis affords him the constitution of sun and moon, of plants and stars, whose distance he may compute but cannot adequately represent even in imagination, the microscope which reveals all but the ultimate processes of existence and all but the ultimate atoms of which the universe is built up, the telephone and telegraph, the railway and the steamship, shall the knowledge of these and the knowledge which they reveal and the principles of their construction and the laws of nature by which they are made possible, be the heritage, the birthright of the rich few, but practically inaccessible to the millions? I would educate the son of the farmer and son of the artisan as I would educate the son of the banker and stockbroker, the son of the merchant and lawyer, the son of the minister and teacher. I would give them the opportunity of an education similar in kind up to a certain point, the point namely, where each should begin to specialize in order to prepare himself for a particular pursuit in life. Now, what should this preliminary education necessary for all include? All, of course, will say reading and writing. Well, what does that mean? It means a good deal less now than it did when Christopher Columbus discovered America. Why? Knowledge then was comparatively limited. Few had gone beyond the merest rudiments, and the man who could read and write was on a par with his fellows. There was then little geography, arithmetic was almost unknown, anatomy and physiology were non-existent, chemistry and astronomy had not advanced beyond alchemy and astrology. The natural sciences, as we understand them, had not come into being. Reading and writing then made their possessors participants in the meager knowledge of the times. But now a man may know how to read and write and if he knows no more be an intellectual barbarian. We must go beyond mere reading and writing then to bring our men and women into actual participation in the knowledge of our time. There is arithmetic in its largest sense, the science of numbers which carries us on to algebra and geometry, enabling its possessor to measure earth and sea and heaven. There is geography and geology informing us of the present and past condition of the globe which we inhabit. There is chemistry and physics making us acquainted with the constituent elements of matter, whether in the inert lifeless mass or in the organized animal and vegetable with the laws which determine their constitution and relation. There is animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology

revealing the principles of structure and the processes of growth and nutrition. And there is the wonderful mind with all the godlike powers, reflecting the image of its maker, transcending the bounds of time and space, grappling with the problems of existence, penetrating all things in earth and air and sky, and aspiring to union and communion with the divine, whence it sprang. Its laws, its operations, its limitations, are there for contemplation and study? Now, which of these department—should be closed to the future farmer and artisan? From which of these fields waving with golden harvest would you exclude him? Born to know, is not all knowledge his legitimate domain? Enriched by the possession of knowledge in an equal degree with others, and enriched beyond any powers of numbers to express, why should any human being whose future is to create wealth out of the materials which God has given him, to devote himself to that occupation which the father of his country has dignified as the most honorable and useful to man,—why, I ask, should not he be afforded the same opportunity for its acquisition and possession as those who create nothing, but live by the labor of others? He is, I hold, not only worthy of a good education, but worthy of the best.

Your sons furnish the best blood of the country. They not only produce that which sustains life, but year by year they throw an infusion of fresh blood and fresh life into the cities, whose populations would otherwise decline and ultimately die out. They thus directly and indirectly vitalize all the varied elements of population, provided the bone and sinew and nerve and brain of the nation and supply material not only for the agriculturist and mechanic but for the merchant and manufacturer, the inventor and discoverer, the judiciary, the bar and the legislature. Every farmer's son is a possible Senator or Cabinet officer, Governor or President, and whether he attains the highest offices of honor and profit or not, in a hundred ways and on a hundred occasions he can turn to practical account the discipline and training for which I plead. In such assemblies as this, in the halls of legislation, in the political arena, he is called upon to scrutinize measures, to determine their justice, their policy, their expediency, to disentangle sophistry, to maintain right and denounce wrong. In all these relations the man of brains, of education, of vast and varied information has immeasurably the advantage. Whatever the question at issue, he holds all the threads which make up the warp and woof of the web, however complicated, in his hands, and while his illiterate antagonist is fumbling and floundering he sees with intuitive glance right through the whole. The farmer is the only true conservative in any community. His interests are immediately connected with the soil which he tills. Through all chances of government his lands remain. The capitalist, with his stocks and his bonds has no such interest in the perpetuity and integrity of good government as has the agriculturist. He can transfer the contents of his vaults and money chests from continent to continent at ten days' notice. If revolution and anarchy imperil, he discards the coming storm and transfers his movables to happier shores. But, the barns and granaries, the flocks and herds and lands of the husbandman cannot so be converted and transferred. These remain to be burned and plundered and despoiled. Hence, the husbandman has a stake in the existence of civil government which the mere capitalist and broker has not, and if there be one debt, one obligation which you owe greater than all others, paramount to all others, it is that you educate your sons to maintain and conserve and transmit the institutions which you have inherited, the wealth which you have created, the heritage of freedom which you have defended. If this people are to remain free, the muscle and brain of those who till the soil must maintain this freedom. An educated, intelligent and moral population, such as I hope as the coming ages will find in these States, can never be enslaved. But you will have need of all that education and intelligence and morality can give. One hundred years will not pass before a population of 300,000,000 of souls will be found within the boundaries of these United States. In cities fourfold the population of New York, will be found tens of thousands of illiterates, the scum and dregs of society, a mass of irresponsible poverty, whom any Vanderbilt or Gould or Astor can buy, whom corporations can control in order to control legislation and monopolize power. What is the only possible counterpoise to this explosive element to this prostitution of the franchise, to this standing menace? I answer, the educated yeomanry of the country. If free institutions perish they will perish not so much because of a corrupt proletariat, as because of an uneducated, moral population who, because of their ignorance were unable to counterwork the mischief wrought by the venality of the moneyless mob and the rapacity of the monied monopolist. This is the plea which I make for the broad, liberal, comprehensive education of the agriculturist and the mechanic. Education which I insist ought to be as broad, as liberal and as comprehensive as that provided for any other up to the point where each begins to specialize for his particular profession or avocation. To limit the further consideration of what should be done specially for the agriculturist, I beg your attention to the following considerations:

"Agriculture is an art not a science. There is no more a science of agriculture than there is a science of medicine. Men sometimes talk loosely about science and art failing, failing to make the distinction which should be made. Science is something more than a mass of information. It is a body, an organized system of established truths and principles. But, though medicine is not a science, there are many sciences relating to the healing art, throwing light upon it and guiding it on its difficult way, making it rational, not empiric, an intelligent apprehension of the relation of cause and effect and not fortuitous guess work. Botany, pharmacy, chemistry, anatomy, surgery, physiology and

57th YEAR!

THE OLD FIRESIDE FAVORITE, WESTERN FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1884,

IS NOW READY. Among many other things of peculiar interest is a beautiful Farm Ballad, by that popular poet, Henry T. Stanton, entitled, "WILLIAM BOND, ESQUIRE." Please send us your order before you forget it. Prices as usual. Single Copies, 10 cents; Single Copy by mail, 12 cents; Per Dozen, 80 cents; Per Dozen by mail, \$1.00. Address

JOHN P. MORTON & CO., Publishers,
Louisville, Ky.

BRINLY FLOWS.



NEW BRINLY ACME STEEL PLOW.

About the best TWO-HORSE PLOW ever made for use in the Ohio Valley.

Send for Catalogue or call and see this and the many other kinds of Brinly Plows at

BRINLY, MILES & HARDY CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Main & Preston Sts., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE MACHINERY DEPOT.

BARBAROUX & CO.,

139 Third Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

—MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

Improved Portable Steam Engines,
TRACTION ENGINES,

Threshers, Separators, and the Novelty Saw Mills

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

Will sell LOW and on EASY TERMS to responsible purchasers. Also, Improved Stationary Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Single Mills, Drag Saw Machines, Pumping Engines, Pulsmeters or Magic Pumps, Steam Jet Pumps,

INDEPENDENT STEAM PUMPS,

Cotton and Hay Presses, Shifting, Pulleys, Hangers, and

WOOD AND IRON WORKING MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

19126

STORY & CAMP ORGANS

The Best and Most Popular Organs
now manufactured.

FIRST-CLASS in Tone.
FIRST-CLASS in Workmanship.
FIRST-CLASS in Material.
FIRST-CLASS in Everything.
MODERATE in Price.
WARRANTED for Five Years.

Every Organ of our manufacture is not only warranted for five years, but is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every particular. Our factory is one of the largest and most complete in the world, and all of our work is strictly first class. We also have a full line of the leading Pianos, and can furnish any style at the lowest market price.

AGENTS WANTED.—We are desirous of introducing our Organs throughout the South, and offer special inducements to Dealers and Agents. Good reliable men can make money handling our instruments. Exclusive territory given, and protection guaranteed. Write us for catalogues and information.

REFERENCES: Any Bank in St. Louis or Chicago.

STORY & CAMP,

203 NORTH FIFTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHICAGO HOUSE: 188 & 190 STATE STREET.

LANDRETH'S CENTENNIAL CATALOGUE "GARDENERS' COMPANION."

PRICE 10 CENTS. The most complete and brilliantly embellished Seed Catalogue ever published, costing fifteen cents. The article on Market Gardening under Glass is worth twenty times the price. This being OUR ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR, we publish this Ornate Guide for Garden and Farm. To all sending us TEN CENTS in stamps, we mail a copy, and on orders for Seed will give credit for that amount. Address LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, Lock Box, Phila., Pa.

3012

Peter Henderson & Co's SEEDS PLANTS

embraces every desirable Novelty of the season, as well as all standard kinds. A special feature for 1884 is, that you can for select Seeds or Plants to that value from their Catalogue, and have included, \$5.00 without charge, a copy of Peter Henderson's New Book, "Garden and Farm Topics," a work of 250 pages, handsomely bound in cloth, and containing a steel portrait of the author. The price of the book alone is \$1.50. Catalogue of "Everything for the Garden," giving details, free on application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. SEEDSMEN & FLORISTS,
35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.

THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PATTERSON.

[CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.]

pathology, are all sciences, without which the he ling art as a rational art could not exist. So far as the physician is concerned, all these exist for the sake of his art and make it possible. So agriculture though not a science is surrounded by sciences which throw light upon it. As the sciences advance which are related to it the art becomes more rational. And if we might call an art liberal in proportion to its affiliation with science, then agriculture is the most liberal of all the arts. See what sciences it lays under contribution for its purpose: The chemistry of soils and the chemistry of animal and vegetable life, geology and physical geography which determine the composition of soils and the temperature of latitudes, comparative anatomy, animal and vegetable physiology, animal and vegetable pathology, even mathematics and physics all are related to the art of agriculture, and intimately so.

Step out on your farm and pick up a handful of soil and before you can answer all the questions which that soil puts to you, you will have need of sciences not a few. You must know something of physical geography, organic and inorganic chemistry, the geology of your own and contiguous sections of country, their water sheds and water courses. Pick up a piece of coal or limestone, this well rounded pebble or that fossil, and before you are prepared to answer all the questions connected with the origin of the one, or the physical conditions which have determined the other, you will have laid many sciences under contribution. Stoop down and detach a single blade of grass with its roots and you will have in your hand all the essential data of the problem which one of the most wonderful of all the sciences is called upon to solve. Crawling under your feet, humming about your ears, infesting the plant which you have in your hand, disputing with you the possession of the air which you are about to take into your lungs, are living creatures whose structure, habits and relations to other organic life forms but one division of the vast science which treats of all animated existence on the earth, in the air, and in the sea. The relations of these to the vegetable and animal kingdom with which the farmer has to deal, are now recognized with the recognition that the fertility or barrenness of his fields and the health or disease of his cattle often depends upon these minute organisms.

"Every plant that grows on your farm, every animal in your stockyard, every bird and insect that hovers in the air, every implement of husbandry, every road, fence, farm building, every running stream, swamp, forest, change of temperature, rain storm, drought, every alluvial deposit left by the swollen stream, every upheaved rock, everything that the farmer's eye rests upon or his ear hears, or which gratifies or offends his sense of smell borne on the passing breeze, everything represents a science which is very close to his work or which it is his interest to know." The knowledge may in some instances not materially increase the contents of his store-house, but it adds to his pleasure and gratifies his curiosity. Man was made to know, made a little lower than the angel, but endowed with faculties and capacities far above the horse which drags his plow, or the sheep which supplies his clothing for his family.

As his knowledge increases, how his plants grow, how the stock upon which he bestows his care and his thought develop from the rudimentary germ to the embryo, and from the embryo to the beautifully proportioned thoroughbred which adorns his pastures, or the lamb which gambols before its dam on the lawn; he feels a keener avidity for the acquisition of knowledge, a deeper sympathy with nature and the processes of nature, appreciates more fully his own dignity, his relation to the chain of animated existence of which he is the glory and the crown, and to the Creator who brought him and them into being.

Here the question may be asked: what use has the practical farmer for all this? Cannot he raise corn, and carry his mules and hogs to market without a knowledge of botany and geology? I answer he can, and if he can for which the Creator made the agriculturist, and the aim of his existence be to grow corn and market mules and hogs, then I concede the question without argument.

But corn, mules and hogs exist for the sake of man, and not man for the mules and hogs. The end and aim of human existence is something higher and nobler than this. His thoughts if he rises to a proper conception of his dignity and of the nobility of his nature, are not altogether of the earth and earthly. They reach beyond the bounds of space and of time. His origin allies him to the Divine and not to the brute. His mission is not to live and vegetate, but to comprehend himself and all things out of himself to comprehend all but the incomprehensible God.

If the question be asked what use has the farmer for algebra and geometry, I answer quite as much in his sphere as the physician or the lawyer or inventor can in his. They serve to develop his mind, to expand his conceptions, to discipline his faculties; and is not the mind of the farmer within its conceptions and faculties and far reaching possibilities, of as much value to him, of as much service to society and the world as that of the physician or lawyer, minister or philosopher? He is thereby brought into more intimate relation with universal progress, with the march of intellect, he can solve difficulties with more care, think more clearly, calculate probabilities with more certainty, adjust means to ends with better judgment, disentangle the web of sophistry with more care, and becomes prepared to become a leader of men instead of being made the follower and dupe of others. If this be so, then every intelligent father, whatever heritage he may be able to leave his son in acres and stocks, will want to see his mind so trained, so disciplined, so instructed in the science and knowledge of the age that he can receive instruction and pleasure and profit from every blade of grass, from every passing breeze, from the rill that bubbles at his feet, from the stars which

sparkle in the heaven above him, from the bow which spans the arch of the sky. He becomes, then, the seer, the prophet, the interpreter of himself, of nature, of God. Superior to nature, modifying, directing and controlling her powers not for physical purposes only, not for the sordid accumulation of wealth only, but for high moral ends. This is the sort of education which I have in my mind, and this is the sort of education to the realization of which I ask your co-operation to-day.

In addition to the means provided for class-room instruction which for the present answer fairly well, there ought to be placed at their disposal a farm sufficiently large for all the requirements of experimental agriculture. During the connection of the College with the Kentucky University, a farm was provided for its use, bought and paid for by the subscriptions of the citizens of Lexington and vicinity in order to induce the State to place its Agricultural College at Lexington. On this farm, consisting of the two estates of Ash land and Woodland and embracing 430 acres of the best land in Central Kentucky, had also been erected a large building for a mechanical department well equipped with machinery. The State of Kentucky had also advanced \$20,000 for the erection of buildings, all or most of which is alleged to have been expended on these two estates.

Upon the separation of the A. and M. College from the Kentucky University this real estate, which had been bought for its use, was claimed and held by Kentucky University. Had the State College been the owner of this magnificent estate in full, as it ought now to be, the necessity which I now bring before you would not exist. To conduct experimental farming with any degree of success a tract of land is needed upon which permanent improvements can be made and upon which a series of experiments extending over a series of years can be begun and carried forward. To do this upon a short lease, terminable under certain conditions at the option of lessor is quite impracticable.

A tract of land owned by the College could in a short time be made what the organic law of Congress expected every Agricultural College to have—a model farm. Upon such a farm ought to be seen the representatives of the best breeds of beef and milk cattle, of the best varieties of sheep, and the best kinds of swine. Upon it should be model buildings for housing the employees, for storing grain and providing, and for providing shelter for these varieties of stock which require it. Facilities should be provided for testing the relative values of different kinds of food prepared under all conceivable conditions. Upon this farm experiments should be conducted in the growth of all cereals, grasses, root crops and other productions suitable to the latitude of the Commonwealth under all possible variations of soil, planting and cultivation, the results of which should be carefully tabulated and given to the public. Every kind of machinery for preparing the soil, planting, cultivating and reaping should likewise be represented here—in short the whole estate should be made an educational apparatus, whereon should be exemplified in practice and translated into action the instructions of the class-room. Here all the departments of study which I have shown make agriculture possible as an art, ought to find emphasis, illustration and practice. To provide all this, however, requires money, requires legislation. I come here to-day to invite your co-operation in procuring the funds to inaugurate a new era in industrial education in Kentucky.

During the connection of the A. and M. College with Kentucky University, notwithstanding the possession of the estate to which I have referred, the idea of experimental farming was only fitfully attempted and on account of circumstances to which I need not refer, never realized. Since the separation in 1875 the College has had no opportunity even to attempt it because of the absence of the indispensable condition—a farm. All the States around us, North, South, East and West, have provided their Agricultural Colleges with farms handsomely equipped and stocked, ranging in area from 100 to 1,000 acres.

Kentucky is rich. The grounds on which the College stands are the gift of the city of Lexington. Most of the expenditure incurred in the erection of the magnificent buildings which crown the old city park was defrayed by the proceeds of the city and county bonds given to the State for this purpose. The accommodations are ample for 500 pupils, and theoretical instruction is provided in all or nearly all the departments relating to agriculture. Only the farm is wanting and that is indispensable. For procuring this I desire and claim your co-operation. I would urge you to take the initiative to procure the necessary legislation looking to this end, or at least your active co-operation towards its attainment. I will go farther. I think the agricultural interests of Kentucky ought to have an adequate representation on the Board of Trustees by additional legislation, if this should be deemed necessary, and to this end I would pledge my hearty and loyal co-operation.

If the State of Kentucky turning a deaf ear to the factions opposition of interested parties, will sustain your State College as it ought, cheapening education, widening its range, bringing it within the reach of the industrial classes, making it accessible to all, rich and poor, on equal terms, educating your teachers, your farmers, your mechanics, your civil engineers, developing at home and under home influences the nerve and brain power which in time will develop the material resources of the Commonwealth, placing within the reach of everyone an education equal to any that can be gotten within the limits of the Union, she will do a great and noble work.

On the education of your sons depends the perpetuity of your institutions. On this education depends the social and political morality, the leaven of which will leaven this people for righteousness. On this education depends the elevation of your children and children's children to a plan of far reaching knowledge, such as you and I do not possess. Like the Hebrew lawgiver we have reached Pisgah's Summit and can view the promised land, free in-

stitutions perpetuated, intelligence developed, morality deepened, culture widened, mankind living, not for bread alone nor by bread alone, but living by the conscious glow of the Divine Spirit, and living for his race and for his God.

The outskirts of this land of promise we are now treading, but into the full possession and fruition we may not go. But our children may, our children will if we do our duty.

The great work of the day is to educate those who have no means to educate themselves. "It is not because of his toils that I lament for the poor." We must all toil and no faithful workman, whatever be his sphere or kind of toil, finds his task a pastime. The poor is hungry, thirsty, but for him also there is food and drink. He is heavy laden and weary, but for him also the heavens send sleep and of the deepest. But what I do mourn over is that the lamp of his soul should go out, that no ray of knowledge should visit him. Alas! while the body stands so broad and brawny, must the soul be blinded, dwarfed, stunted? Alas! was this, too, a breath of God bestowed in heaven, but on earth never to be unfolded?

That there should one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge—this I call the deepest tragedy.

Horticultural.

SETTLEMENT OF THE POTATO QUESTION.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Such is the caption in your number Jan. 5, over the signature of "Rusticus." Is this parson Rusticus sometimes of Fayette county, and elsewhere of Lexington, Kentucky? Is this the Rusticus who claimed that the potato with Noah Webster was a "swollen root," when it is no more like a root than it is like a sheep? Is this the Rusticus who held that the eyes of the potato were "buds"? Is this the Rusticus who, driven from all these positions, proclaimed to the public that the eyes were simply "undeveloped stems"?

Is this the Rusticus who astonished the scientific world by the discovery that this developed stem had "two sets of roots," one feeding in the bulb of the potato on organized matter, and the other set of roots drawing nourishment from the ground? Is this the Rusticus who at last admitted that the eyes were perfect "embryos," as I had all the time asserted; and which he came upon the arena of the agricultural press to refute? Is this the parson Rusticus who introduced the language of the cook pit, and protested that he was not inclined "to grow" over me? Is this the Rusticus whom I knocked out of the ring, and who for cause was so "slowly coming to time," that we all thought he was dead? Is this the Rusticus who had two voluminous papers on his return to the ring, claiming that at last he had "settled the potato question," and to the great relief of the farming world get down the welcome words "concluded," with expressions of gratitude, for what cause I know not, but that his life was spared, though his cause seemed surely lost?

And now here he is again as lively as ever, backed up with "authority" that the potato was not as he had all along been contending, a swollen root, a bud, undeveloped stems, a stem with two sets of roots, a perfect embryo, but at last "a short branch with a terminal bud, and drew its nutriment as other buds do!" Let us see. How does the other bud draw its nutriment? From the branch, and the branch from the trunk of the tree, and the trunk of the tree from the roots of the same from the soil. But, as according to this theory, there is nothing but the branch with the terminal bud, where does it draw its nutriment from? Nowhere. But when the "embryo" throws out its undeveloped roots at the surface of the bulb into the air and soil, it draws its nutriment from the air and soil as any other perfect tree or plant. If that does not settle the question, what will? In those immature potatoes which your intelligent growers about Louisville say throw up but one shoot or stem when planted, why don't all the eyes put out a shoot? Because all the juices of the bulb, or matrix, concentrate into the maturing one eye, and the others, starved out, do not mature at all, and of course cannot sprout. Nature, it is said, does nothing in vain. And yet she here makes the large bulb of the potato expressly to nourish the shoot, as held by Rusticus, and yet she makes haste to send the new shoot from the eye, with new roots away from the storehouse, leaving it to survive over to a new year, or slowly perish by the wayside, unused.

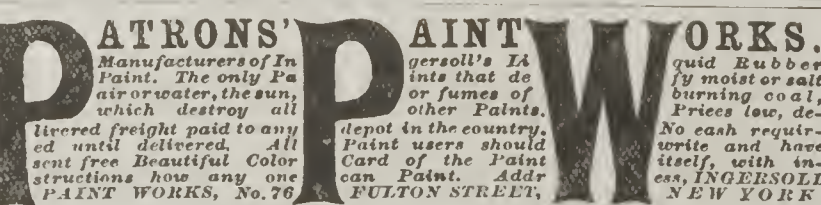
Now, Dr. Sturtevant's theory of "branches running to the central stem," if ever asserted by him, has never been sustained by him or any one else. I deny that there is any such branch running in lines parallel to the axis of the branch. I deny that there is any central stem at all, any more than that there is a church and church-steeple in the potato. What Rusticus calls "branches and stems," are simply the fillets or conduits, which, spreading in small fibers into the whole bulk of the bulb, nourish the eyes, which are the "embryos" or seeds of the potato, running not in direct lines at all, or from any common point, but thickening as they approach the eye, coming in crescent-shape from both ends of the bulb; and having matured the eye, as the same means show in the watermelon, they cease their functions, and only act through the whole bulb—as reservoirs of water, as thousands of seeds are so provided, till the embryo expands and enters its new independent growth. As the defenders could not get along with the root-and-stem-end theory, because of the impossibility of the mathematical lines, they have invented the "coral formation" to cover up their false steps. Now I deny that there is any such coral formation; and even if there was, what has that to do with the central stem theory? To such straight is dying error driven.

And now a certain J. B. Jerry comes to the front, leaving Rusticus and Dr. Sturtevant in the back ground. This Solomon has shown that a potato must be cut from



My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1884, the result of thirty years' experience as a Seed Grower, will be sent free to all who apply. All my seed is warranted to be fresh and true to name, so far that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refund the price. My collection of vegetable seed, one of the most extensive to be found in any American Catalogue, is a large part of it of my own growing. As the original introducer of Eclipse Beet, Hubbard Squash, and scores of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.



"northeast to southwest side." The Rural New Yorker, in his Dec. 23d number, shows that he raised 627.66 bushels of potatoes to the acre, 127.66 bushels more than Solomon Jerry; and that there were 148,808 potatoes to the acre. Here is richness! I see this immense pile of bulbs divided into sub-piles of work-hands, say 1,000 each; and the 148 operators with each a compass firmly set to the north and South, each with knife in hand, setting the potato to "northeast and southwest" (in their minds), and cutting up to "figure 2." On a raised dais are the scientists, Dr. Sturtevant, J. B. Jerry and parson Rusticus directing each of the 148, which end to place to the north and how to be careful to cut to the geometrical lines. Surely, the fool killers are all dead.

C. M. CLAY.

WHITE HALL, KY., 1884.

HOW TO SOW ORCHARD GRASS.

HURRICANE P. O., CRITTENDEN CO., KY., December 23, '83.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

I am advised to sow orchard grass on stubble land in February, the wheat was cut off in the spring of 1883, and I am told to sow the orchard grass on the stubble during the coming February (1884) without any further preparation, and to sow it on land that was in corn in 1883 in the same way. Is this a safe way to sow orchard grass?

I have a rich piece of high land that I sowed in timothy early in the fall during the drouth and followed the sowing with an iron roller. It appears not to be a good stand, and I am thinking of re-seeding in February, will this do? Just as the land is?

TOM WALLACE.

We think if the seed is well harrowed in on the stubble, a good stand will come of it. But there may be a safer way known to farmers who have experience with orchard grass, and we hope to hear from some of them. How is it, Mr. Waters?

A BOSTON paper says a number of New England capitalists have or learn to make fruit productive and profitable, as well as a leading crop, and especially is this true in the matter of manuring. Crops have been taken off the land year after year without making any return, and so it has come to pass that many a once flourishing orchard is now useless or bears but little fruit. Stable manure, ashes, lime, kainait and bones are all good fertilizers and should be applied now or in early spring.

MANURE.—The most important consideration upon a farm at this season, especially if it be poor land, should be the making of manure or some fertilizing material for the next year's crop, and to this end, stables and yards should be kept well littered with leaves, straw, saw-dust, muck, and top-soil from woods, in short, whatever absorbing material is most abundant and convenient and stock regularly penned upon it. Compost heaps made in pens from all refuse material that can be raked and scraped up upon the farm and well mixed with lime, kainait or plaster of paris should also be made and constantly added to until needed. Faithful effort in this direction would materially lessen the amount of fertilizers annually purchased and add greatly to the wealth and independence of the farming community.

NANZ & NUSSER's catalogue for 1884 is handsomely illustrated and neatly printed. It contains a complete list of flowers, bulbs and seeds for sale at their store, 582 Fourth Avenue, in this city. Everything in the lines of seeds, bulbs and nursery stock is kept by them. The catalogue is free.

COLORLESS AND COLD.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends.

MR. DECKER is of opinion, after an examination, that peaches, cherries, plums, grapes and blackberries, are nearly all killed by the recent cold snap. Grapes will make fruit, however, from the dormant buds. He thinks pears will not be all killed.

Better have "Watts on the mind" than a wen on the head.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

DESCRIPTIVE OF

1884 SELECT VARIETIES 1884

Trees and Flowers,

Will soon be ready for Free Distribution.

SEND FOR IT.

F. WALKER & CO.,

New Albany, Ind.



SEEDS
Clover, Timothy, Orchard-grass, Bluegrass, Red Top, Hungarian, Millet, Seed Oats, Seed Rye, Seed Barley, Garden Seeds, etc. Orders accompanied by money or post-office order filled at lowest market price. Send for seed catalogue.

SHERMAN & CO.,
234 and 236 Sixth St., Louisville, Ky. 50113

SOUTHERN HOPE NURSERIES

ANCHORAGE, KY.

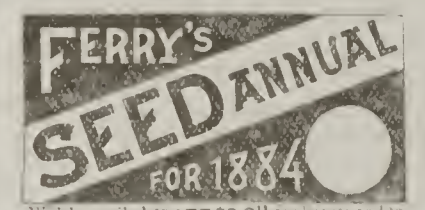
* A large and fine stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Also, LEONTE and KEIFFER PLANS, claimed to be blight proof. Send for Catalogue.

S. L. GARR,

Anchorage, Ky.



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.

D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT.

50113

FRUIT TREES, Etc., Etc.

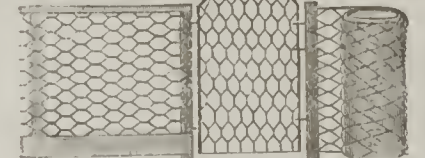
I have a splendid lot of Apple Trees of the following varieties: Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, Maiden Blush, Wine sap, Kentucky Red Gra., etc., \$1.00 per 100.

Also, an extra fine lot of 2-year grapes: Concord, Ives, Hartford, Agarram, Iowa, Elvira, Noah, Martha and Lady. Ten cents each, in lots of 25 or more.

J. DECKER, Buechel, Ky.

4917

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It is made of steel wire, and is the most reliable fence without injury to either fence or stock. It is just as strong as iron, extends to all climates, and is very easy to put up. It is used by all farmers, and is the only fence that will stand up in every respect. Weak for its size, knowing it will wear itself out faster. The Sedgwick Fence, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, is the only fence in the world that will stand up in every respect. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gates, also cheap and neatest all iron fence, best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Manufacturers, Richmond, Ind.

500261.

ACME

DULVERIZING HARROW

CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELLER

SEE ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE 3

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

LOUISVILLE, JAN. 19, 1884.

THE LOUISVILLE MARKET.

The market continues remarkably strong for all grades, even better than was thought a few weeks ago. Buyers are glad to get it at prices quoted. The report that everybody is going to plant a big crop this year does not seem to depress prices or weaken the demand. Our buyers are too far-sighted and possess too steady nerves to be influenced by such shadowy reports. In fact, from present prospects it would be hard to overstock our market. The great variety of crops offered in this market has attracted the greatest number of buyers, who have orders for almost every conceivable variety, and the stock is now being eagerly taken as fast as it is put on the breaks.

OLD TOBACCO—HEAVY DARK.

Common to good lugs.....\$5 50 to \$7 00
Common dark leaf.....7 00 " 8 00
Medium to good leaf.....8 00 " 10 00
Fine leaf.....10 00 " 13 00
Selections.....13 00 " 16 00

BURLY.

Damaged trashy lugs.....\$5 50 to \$7 50
Common to good lugs.....7 00 " 12 00
Common leaf.....12 00 " 17 00
Medium to good leaf.....17 00 " 21 00
Fine leaf.....22 00 " 28 00

NEW CROP—BURLY.

Common, Trashy Lugs.....\$ 6 50 to \$ 7 50
Medium Lugs.....9 00 to 9 00
Good Lugs.....9 00 to 11 00
Common Leaf.....10 50 to 13 50
Medium Leaf.....13 00 to 16 00
Good Leaf.....16 00 to 19 00
Fine Leaf.....19 00 to 25 00

DARK.

Common to Medium lugs.....6 c to 7 c
Good Lugs.....7 c to 7 1/2 c
Common Leaf.....7 1/2 c to 8 1/2 c
Medium Leaf.....8 1/2 c to 9 c
Good Leaf.....9 c to 10 c

Warehouses—	Week.	Month.	Year.
Pickett.....	79	197	197
People's.....	40	128	128
Boone.....	41	120	120
Enterprise.....	34	163	163
Farmers'.....	111	403	403
Kentucky House.....	47	125	125
Planters.....	37	85	85
Falls City.....	105	201	201
Louisville.....	78	182	182
Green River.....	37	73	73
Ninth Street.....	149	325	325
Pike.....	32	131	131
Gilbert.....	70	140	140

Total.....868 2,275 2,275
Hds.

Year, 1883.....1,306
" 1882.....1,502
" 1881.....919

Receipts this week.....500
Receipts this week last year.....870

Rejections.....124 209
Week. Year.

THURSDAY'S SALES.

The Farmers' House sold 22 hds: 9 hds Daviess county leaf and lugs at \$16 50, 8 20, 7 20, 7 20, 6 70, 6 40, 6 30, 5 95 and 5 85; 6 hds Grayson county leaf and lugs at \$8 90, 8 50, 6 70, 6 30, 5 40, 5 05; 2 hds Ohio county leaf and lugs at \$7 10 and 5 25; 2 hds Barren county leaf at \$9 and 7 30; 2 hds Henry county leaf at \$13 75 and 10; 1 hbd Barren county lugs at \$5 40.

The Kentucky Tobacco Warehouse sold 11 hds: 5 hds Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at \$10 25, 9 10, 7 10, 6 20 and 5 95; 4 hds Simpson county leaf and lugs at \$7 30, 7 60 and 6 80; 1 hbd Breckinridge county trash at \$4; 1 hbd Illinois trash at \$6 50.

The Falls City House sold 30 hds and 1 box: 6 hds Jessamine county medium to common leaf, lugs and trash at \$17 15, 13 50, 13 10, 12 50 and 6 80; 3 hds Shelby county medium leaf and lugs at \$16 75, 16 75 and 10; 5 hds Hart county medium leaf, lugs and trash at \$15 11, 8 75 and 6 60; 2 hds Henry county lugs and trash at \$10 and 6 10; 10 hds Indiana leaf and lugs at \$9 80, 9 50, 9 50, 9 50, 9 50, 9 50, 9 50 and 8; 1 hbd Macon county (Tenn.) common mixed lugs at \$9; 1 hbd Hancock county common mixed lugs at \$7 40; 2 hds Grayson county common lugs at \$6 70 and 6 10; 1 box common trash at \$4 50.

The Planters' House sold 7 hds: 3 hds Green county medium leaf and lugs at \$15, 10 50 and 6 20; 2 hds Henry county common lugs at \$8 and 7 20; 1 hbd Hart county lugs at \$6 60; 1 hbd Indiana common leaf at \$10 75.

The Green-river House sold 21 hds: 5 hds Franklin county leaf and lugs at \$17 75, 15 25, 8 90, 8 50 and 5 95; 10 hds Henry county leaf and lugs at \$17 25, 16 15, 15 10, 9 70, 7 10, 6 90, 6 50 and 7 50; 1 hbd Oldham county lugs at \$6 10; 5 hds Ohio county leaf and lugs at \$6 80, 6 40, 6 40, 5 65 and 5 45.

The Enterprise House sold 11 hds: 3 hds Henry county leaf and lugs at \$16 50, 14 75 and 10 50; 2 hds Simpson county leaf and lugs at \$11 25 and 7 40; 2 hds Warrick county (Ind.) leaf at \$8 10 and 7 70; 4 hds Maryland trash at \$2 50, 2 50, 2 20 and 2.

The People's House sold 13 hds: 4 hds Simpson county leaf and lugs at \$12 25, 7 50, 6 90 and 6 50; 3 hds Logan county leaf at \$8, 7 50 and 7 40; 6 hds Ohio trash at \$4 10, 4 05, 4, 3 75, 3 25 and 3 05.

The Gilbert House sold 15 hds: 2 hds Barren county lugs at 6 70 and 6 70; 2 hds Daviess county lugs at \$6 50 and 6 40; 1 hbd McLean county trash at \$4 10; 1 hbd Hopkins county lugs at 6 90; 2 hds Muhlenberg county lugs at \$6 40 and 5 05; 3 hds Livingston county lugs at \$6 50, 6 40 and 5 05; 1 hbd Cumberland county factory trash at \$3; 2 hds Warren county common Burley leaf at \$16 75 and 12 50; 2 hds Logan county Burley lugs at \$10 and 7 90.

The Boone House sold 17 hds: 2 hds Tennessee leaf at \$9 30 and 9 20; 2 hds Hart county leaf and lugs at \$14 75 and 8; 12 hds Franklin county leaf and lugs at \$17, 16 75, 15 25, 15 50, 13 75, 11 25, 10 75,

11, 9 30, 8 50, 6 70 and 7; 1 hbd Henry county trash at \$5 05.

The Pickett House sold 37 hds: 27 hds Franklin county leaf, lugs and trash at \$17, 16 75, 16 75, 15, 14 75, 14 75, 15 75, 13 75, 13, 12, 11 25, 11, 12 50, 11 75, 9 60, 8 80, 8 90, 9 10, 8 10, 9 90, 9, 6 90, 5 65, 7 10, 5 85, 5 25 and 5; 1 hbd Breckinridge county leaf at \$12; 3 hds Shelby county common leaf and lugs at \$12 50, 9 80 and 5 05; 2 hds Grayson county common leaf and lugs at \$6 90 and 5 05; 5 hds Taylor county common leaf and lugs at \$7 80, 7, 6 90, 6 40 and 6 10.

The Louisville House sold 29 hds: 1 hbd Cumberland county leaf at \$8 20; 1 hbd Green county leaf at \$10 75; 1 hbd Hardin county lugs at \$5 90; 24 hds Franklin and Shelby counties leaf, lugs and trash at \$10 75, 19, 6 90, 9 40, 11, 18 50, 19, 9 70, 13 25, 10, 14, 15, 6, 7 50, 9 90, 11, 16 75, 10, 8 80, 9, 12 75, 13 75, 11 75 and 7 20; 2 hds Henry county low leaf and lugs at \$14 25 and 6.

The Ninth-street House sold 51 hds and 1 box: 15 hds Franklin county leaf, lugs and trash at \$19 25, 18 50, 18, 16, 19, 18 25, 16 72, 16, 14 25, 12 75, 10 75, 14 25, 13, 15 25 and 11 25; 12 hds Bourbon county leaf and lugs at \$17 50, 17 50, 16 25, 16 50, 12 25, 15, 14 25, 12 75, 16 75, 13 75, 10 and 8 70; 9 hds Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at \$16 75, 12 75, 10 25, 10, 16, 6 80, 8 90, 8 50 and 8 30; 3 hds Fayette county leaf and lugs at \$16 50, 10 25 and 10; 7 hds Shelby county leaf, lugs and trash at \$17, 11 75, 11, 7 10, 6, 9 20 and 6 40; 1 hbd Metcalfe county leaf at \$16 25; 1 hbd Cumberland county leaf at \$8 10; 3 hds Henry county leaf and lugs at \$16 25, 12 75 and 7 10; 1 box Shelby county lugs at \$8 10.

PATTERSON & PAYNE's tobacco crop of 4 1/2 acres in Nicholas county averages 2,000 pounds per acre, sold and delivered at 15 cents—\$300 per acre.

LONG, leafy, dark tobacco was in fair demand in our market this week. A sale of one hoghead, which measured twenty-six inches, was made at \$9 40.

The Gilbert House sold Tuesday 23 hds: 11 Warren co. at \$30, 8 20, 8 10, 8 80, 7 10, 7 20, 6 50, 6 20, 6 20, 6 30, and 7 70; 5 Henry co. (Tenn.) at \$6 60, 4 95, 4 50, 6 60 and 8 40; 3 Barren co. at \$6, 7 20 and 8 10; 4 Weakley co. (Tenn.) at \$6 70, 7 80, 6 75 and 6 25.

The sale of Carroll county tobacco at the Pike House Thursday includes 4 hds: crop of A. Shippard, leaf, lugs and trash at \$16 75, 9 90, 7, and 5 80; 2 hds leaf and lugs crops of Thos. Houston \$15 75 and 8 80; 2 hds leaf and lugs, crop of W. L. Jones, \$18 and 10.

Minor H. Hulse and son, Squire Robert Nelson, Dr. J. T. Clark and W. P. Epperson have recently sold their crops of tobacco to H. P. Thompson at prices ranging from 12 1/2 to 14 cents a pound. Mr. Minor Hulse has sold his 15,000 lb. crop of tobacco to A. F. Duckworth at 12 1/2, 14 and 15 cents per pound. Jas. N. Hulse has raised this year 4,000 pounds of tobacco on two acres of ground and has sold it at 15 cents per pound.—[Clark County Democrat.]

THE PIKE HOUSE sold, Wednesday, 21 hogheads: 3 hds Henry county (Tenn.) leaf at \$8 10, 7 50 and 7 40; 2 hds Christian county lugs at \$6 90 and 6 20; 2 hds Hart county lugs at \$8 40 and 7 30; 5 hds McCracken county leaf and lugs at \$8 50, 8 30, 8 00, 7 40 and 6 50; 4 hds Logan county leaf and lugs at \$9 30, 7 40, 6 90 and 6 70; 2 hds Todd county leaf at \$8 50 and 8 25; 3 hds Graves county trash, low leaf and lugs at \$7 20, 7 00 and 6 75.

In the advertising column of this issue, the "Gilbert Tobacco Warehouse," modestly asks recognition at the hands of the growers and shippers of the weed. The proprietors, "Wall, Smith & Co.," are comparatively young men with an unlimited stock of energy, industry, and their reputation for integrity and honesty, where they are known, is not surpassed by the management of any warehouse, young or old. They have ample storage and salerooms, their house is centrally located and we trust they will receive a share of the patronage from the growers and shippers, commensurate with the merit of the gentlemen composing the firm.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CULTIVATING.

Seed—Procure pure, well-cultivated, well-matured seed. Be as sure as you can to procure pure, reliable seed of whatever variety you think your soil best adapted to, and the demand you want to grow for.

Plant Bed.—For your bed, select a southern or southeastern exposure, inclined enough to drain it, if a wet season. A limestone soil, with a clay subsoil and a loamy top soil, such as can be found on any of our southeasterly, wooded, gently-sloping hill-sides. Burn your bed, but not hard enough to bake. Hoe shallow, but do not turn the soil as you want the loam on top. Pulverize the soil well, and rake out all roots and clods. Then mix your seed, a tablespoonful to a half gallon of heavy wood ashes or fine dry sand, which is sufficient seed for ten feet square. Divide your bed into sections both ways, and sow broadcast, both ways, and tramp or roll it until level. A light dressing of stable manure or guano from your hen roost, if your bed be sprinkled lightly after dressing, will bring up and start your plants very quickly. Cover your beds with green brush, or what is better, thin muslin.

An ounce of tobacco seed is three tablespoonfuls, or ten No. 20, thimblefuls, and contains 300,000 seed. Allowing that every third seed would give a plant,

An oz. would plant in check (3 x 3 ft), 20 acres
" " " (3 1/2 x 3 1/2 ft), 27 1/2 acres
" " " (4 x 4 ft), 33 1/2 acres
" " " (4 1/2 x 4 1/2 ft), 40 acres
" " " (4 x 2 ft), 18 1/2 acres
" " " (4 x 1 1/2 ft), 15 1/2 acres

To make sure of plenty of plants at least double the above amount should be sown.

The advantage of covering the beds with muslin is the protection it affords against the flea-bug and bringing on the plants about two to three weeks earlier. The beds to be so covered should not be more than twelve feet across and as long as may

be needed. Boards a foot in width should be set on edge along the sides and at the ends and the earth banked up a little on the outside. The cotton should be sowed together and tacked to the top of the boards. It is a good plan to drive a stake occasionally in the middle to keep the covering from bagging.

Land for Tobacco.—A poor selection of ground for a tobacco crop, almost insures a failure, at the start. As much depends on what variety you want to grow, and also upon whether you intend to use a wrapper, a filler, or an export demand, no general instruction can be relied on to govern your selection. The planter must simply inform himself as to what soil is best adapted to the variety he has concluded to raise, and exercise his judgment in the selection. Limestone, wood lands are greatly preferable to prairie lands for tobacco of all varieties, and especially for White Burley. Rolling, new ground, with southern or southeastern exposure, is the choice of all experienced planters. But any well-drained, rich land, with limestone foundation will grow every variety of tobacco if well cultivated.

KILLED BY TOBACCO.—Mr. J. W. Dawson, in the Shocoh neighborhood, has had the misfortune to lose the fine Shorthorn heifer, Lillie Dale, which he bought at the recent sale here. On the night of December 31 the animal swallowed a leaf of tobacco and the next morning she was found dead. Mr. Dawson's fine bull, Byron Ahagail, also ate some tobacco at the same time and was made very sick by it, but by timely attention he soon got over it.—[Louisville Enterprise.]

SPEAKING botanically, the rooster is the crow-crow of the barn-yard.—Kookuk Gate City. And sometimes he proves the hen's bane.—Philadelphia Item.

COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including the kidneys. When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The functions of the Liver are also affected by costiveness, causing

Bilious Disorders.

Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Foul Mouth, Furred Tongue, Irritability in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, &c.

The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and indigestion or

Dyspepsia,

follows. Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Water-brash, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. A Sure Relief for irremediable disorders of the stomach and all consequent diseases, will be found in the use of

AYER'S PILLS.

They stimulate the stomach, free the bowels, healthfully invigorate the torpid liver and kidneys, and by their cleansing, healing and tonic properties, strengthen and purify the whole system, and restore it to a salutary and normal condition.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

FOR SALE.

Premium White Burley Tobacco Seed.

The undersigned has taken the first and second prizes at Georgetown, Kentucky, and first and second at the New Liberty Fair, over all competitors, for the best bright wrapper and plug filter. Seed will be sent in packages from 50 cents to \$2.

L. P. & R. L. ALEXANDER,

New Liberty,
Owen Co., Ky.

FORD'S LITTLE GIANT TOBACCO PRESS.



EVERY PRESS WARRANTED

Approved by Tobacco Board of Trade of Louisville, and offered by them as premiums for best crops of Burleys grown in 1882. Presses shipped ready for immediate use; can be set up outdoors or in barn in five minutes. Can be carried on a farm wheelbarrow. Built of best oak and iron. Weighs 600 lbs. Screw, 4 inches and 31 inches long. Sprocket lever comes to hands without platform.

FORD & CO.,
1010 and 1019 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
Send for catalogue of prices. (Mention this paper)

C. J. WALL, } West Tenn.
G. W. HARRIS, }

H. P. SMITH, Warren Co., Ky.
J. S. BETHEL, Barren Co., Ky.

GILBERT TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

WALL, SMITH & CO., Proprietors.

217, 219, 221 Eight St., near Main, - - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

Daily Auction Sales, with Privilege of Rejection. Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

Mark Your Hogsheads. "GILBERT HOUSE." Four Months Free Storage.

S. CAVE, JR.

O. B. WHEELER.

B. S. CAVE.

S. CAVE, JR., & CO.,

KENTUCKY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Eleventh Street, Between Main and River, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Daily Auction Sales. Returns Promptly Made. Mark Your Hogsheads, "Kentucky House." Four Months Storage Free.

HENRY GLOVER of the late firm of Sherley & Glover.

JOHN C. DURETT, Late of J. B. Phelps & Co.

GLOVER & DURETT,

(Successors to Sherley & Glover.)

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

We conduct a legitimate TOBACCO WAREHOUSE BUSINESS, giving our personal attention to the sampling and sale of all tobacco, and endeavor in every way to promote the interest of our shippers. Our house is large, well lighted, and centrally located. We will answer promptly all letters with regard to tobacco, giving our views and any information we may possess. Mark your hogsheads, "Louisville House."

SAM'L RAY.

R. P. HARE.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.



Lightest Salesroom in the West. Four Months Storage Free,

Nos. 1019 and 1021 Main Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Between Tenth and Eleventh.

PIKE WAREHOUSE!

SEMONIN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

People's Tobacco Warehouse!

D. K. MASON & CO., Proprietors.

Nos. 342, 344 and 346 West Main Street, and Nos. 56, 58 and 60 Ninth Street, LOUISVILLE, KY

Daily Auction Sales, with privilege of Rejection. Remittances made promptly. Four months' storage FREE.

FRANK G. SYNDER, Late of Clark County, Kentucky, Agent and Solicitor.

CHAS. A. BRIDGES.

W. G. BRIDGES.

PICKETT TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.



"Oldest Established House in the West."

C. A. BRIDGES & CO., Proprietors.

Corner Eighth and Main Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOUR MONTHS STORAGE FREE.

TODD WAREHOUSE

PAUL F. SEMONIN, Manager.

LOUISVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

Ragland's Virginia Seed.

Yellow Pryor, Silky Pryor, Gold Leaf, Yellow Oronoko and Hester, price \$3 per pound; 25 cents per ounce. Mailed post-paid. Orders addressed to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL will be filled promptly.

WANTED.

TOBACCO TENANT.

To take a crop of ten acres Bluegrass land. Good barns and good house to live in. LITTLE GIANT PRESS. Tenant must have experience and understand the business.
W. HENRY BELL,
Scott Station, Ky.